

February 28, 1944

Mr. Wallace Devel
Roosevelt Hotel
Hollywood, California

Dear Wally:

Thank you for your interesting and amusing
and very encouraging letter.

I have seen something of Hollywood because
at various times I have represented some of these
companies, and what you say is the best ap-
preciation of the place that I have seen.

I have been working directly with your com-
mittee and want to continue to do so. There is
a lot to be done and I am glad you are coming
back healthy in mind and in spirit.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

~~Unofficial~~
~~Official~~
~~Private~~

Handwritten: [illegible]
 [illegible]
 [illegible]

Confidential

February 21, 1947

Col William J. Donovan
 Washington
 D C

Dear Colonel

One of the purposes of this assignment has been accomplished so magnificently that I am more indebted to you than I can very well say without becoming mendacious. I'm actively enjoying life again, as I have not done (honestly) since 1937. I feel swell, and the vital juices are flowing and I have been having a glorious time--and I am now hankering to get back there to my real work again. By the time I accomplish the other purpose of the trip--the completion of the work Mr Morgenthau wants done--I'll be wild to get home again. Then all three of us will be happy, I hope.

As for the work, it now appears that I shall be here another three or four weeks. Then I'll be starting back via Washington. I'll check with the Treasury Department, of course, before actually starting, and with you and Bob. But I hope to God I can start back then, for while it's been unbelievably swell to be here, I miss Mary like crazy (as us Hollywood people say) and I'm beginning to miss our own proper work too.

Mary was here two weeks, and they were the happiest we've had together since 1937, by sober calculation--as sober as we could be when we were so happy, anyway. I don't know what has been the matter with me, and neither does the doctor. Maybe it was just reaction from those bitter years of strain in Berlin. But we're both incredibly all right now, and you will just have to guess (because neither one of us can figure out any way to tell you) how much that means to us.

Two weeks here meant that Mary was three weeks away from the boys, and that was all she felt comfortable about leaving them, so she had planned to start back at about that time in any event. Then her father died, so she hastened her departure by one day in order to be at the funeral. His death was not as tragic as it might have been, especially in a world at war. He was an old man, had had a very happy, full and useful life and died so suddenly that he couldn't possibly have felt any pain for more than a bare instant, if at all. But naturally Mary was upset--and of course the funeral and the unhappy business of settling his affairs--took something out of her.

While she was here, though, it was like a three-ring circus. The first day she was here, I produced Walter Pidgeon at a cocktail party. The second day I produced Melvyn Douglas at another party and we had dinner with the Disneys at the Beachcomber's, an artificially tropical joint where artificial rain drums furiously on a (doubtless also artificial) tin roof and the place is so dark that you can't see who else is there or with whom, which of course is why it is kept so dark. The third day we had dinner with Errol Flynn and his Man Friday at Flynn's house--or rather,

[illegible]

This is a funny place in entirely unexpected ways. Never before in my life have I been in a city where there are so few pretty girls, so many middle-aged women in pants, so many really decrepit old people, so many publicly-ill played jokes that have stopped, so many cat and dog hospitals and so many billboards advertising out-rate funerals for one and heart pills.

Everything is 18 miles from everything else, with the result that you go bankrupt accepting the kind invitations of people who (naturally) don't provide you with transportation as well as food and drink and good company, so that you spend two to four times as much getting to and from a dinner out than it would cost you to buy your own dinner.

And people here are really extremely kind--and altogether much nicer than they realize themselves and than the rest of the country has any idea. I sent a formal report on some of the aspects of the situation here which would seem to be relevant to our official plans; I hope you saw it, because some of the points are fairly interesting and--to me, at least--novel and surprising.

Somebody has done the whole industry a great disservice by spreading the "Pants-Prasser Legend" about Hollywood: that the community's morals are unspeakable, its intelligence hardly ~~worth~~ worth mentioning and its patriotism dubious, to put

it mildly. People out here say these charges are a serious foundation in fact is the Bad Old Days, but that's been a long excuse for them now. Even so, though, most people have not and talked to out here still have an inferiority complex about the industry which I certainly can't find anywhere. The adequate justification for--and some people tell me that the "Pants-Professor Legend" has been deliberately spread around the country by the producers themselves in the belief that that was the sort of thing the public liked to hear about the picture business; in fact, it is, somebody's only a bad idea.

that is startling.

Hollywood has an awe for Government and for anyone who has been successful on Broadway or who has published a best-seller. ~~There is a reflection of the inferiority~~ The awe for people who have been successful in the arts is a reflection of the inferiority complex people have here about the artistic and intellectual qualities of the pictures they make--which, actually, are on the whole much superior to those of Broadway. The awe for people in the Government is a reflection of various factors in the situation here: First, a certain number of Jews have the feeling that anti-Semitism is a very ugly business in America already, at least ~~potentially~~ potentially, and that it might become much, much worse; therefore, they agree, the threat of a Senate investigation is a dangerous one because it may be inspired at least partly by anti-Semitism and stir it up still more. Also, some of them feel that America is their last haven and that if things go wrong here there is utterly no hope for them anywhere in the world and that it is therefore imperative to heed every wish of the Government of this last country of refuge. Also, some of the Jews here (in fact, I suppose most of them) are acutely patriotic and want to back every whim of their government in times like these.

Another reason for the industry's awe of Government is that financially the industry is in some respects rather like an inverted pyramid standing on its apex. Pictures must earn tremendous profits, in relation to the capital investment in the production of them, because they must support and make profitable, not only the studios here, but also theaters all over the country. Thus anything which threatens earnings--like the danger of prohibitive taxation--is liable to panic some people here.

Some, of course, of the constant talk you hear here running down the picture business, is due to other causes. For one thing, most of the talk comes from writers, ~~some~~ and a lot of them are afflicted with two difficulties: They have to work under the direct, detailed supervision and orders of men whose whole interest is profits (as in any other business), and this galls them. In the newspaper business, a first-class correspondent for a good paper never is told what to write or how to write it, directly or indirectly. He writes as he thinks the facts require, and if the publisher doesn't like it, the correspondent gets fired. But even in the worst papers, there is no direct, constant, detailed supervision or orders of how to write each story. Here, though, a writer is told what his plot is to be, what his characters are to be, and everything else, and he may have his story hacked to pieces a dozen times by somebody who knows nothing whatever about good writing but has ideas about box office appeal. This causes a lot of discontent and grumbling among the writers. The second great difficulty of a lot of writers out here is that they are so overcome by the chances to make really big money that they are unhappy with themselves. They think they should be writing more honest stuff for less money, but they can't quite bring themselves to do so as long as they can make such enormous amounts writing

Wm

1964

with any other...
in spite of these things, however, allowed to be...
than the reputation that it has...
much better-known...
more patriotic and better...
(with apologies to...)
that there is no...
This is just a...
a bathroom or a...
energy answering...
that you'd received it. I'll write you...
All the best. And many, many thanks from...
1964

Disney Studios
 Burbank
 California

February 17, 1942

Mr Ferdinand Kuhn Jr
 Office of the Secretary
 United States Treasury
 Washington D C

Dear Ferdie

I am writing to confirm an understanding which we reached today, concerning which he is also writing you, regarding my further activities here:

Subject to the Secretary's approval, I shall go on with the writing of the four further "scripts" I understand he said he would like to have done to serve in the making of pictures as later determined. This will probably take approximately one month.

Since my services involve no extra expense for which appropriations would be required, I shall go ahead with the four further stories even if it should not be apparent, before I finish them, that funds will be available for carrying the stories into any further stage of production.

When the stories have been put into the form of the "scripts" I am writing and when they have been "illustrated" in the manner with which you are familiar from what you have seen of the story about the little boy, my services will no longer be required here at the studios. If funds are available for "illustrating" the "scripts," I shall stay until that stage of production is finished. If no funds are available even for "illustration," I'll be free as soon as the scripts are finished.

In either event, I'll communicate with you, as well as Col Donovan and Bob Sherwood, before making any definite plans for returning East.

Yours,

Wallace R Dewel.

November 5, 1942

Mr. Walter Berry
Donovan, Leisure, Boston & Lombard
2 Wall Street
New York City

Dear Walter:

I have asked Wallace S. Douel, who will present this letter to you, to do some work for me which necessitates his having access to certain of my correspondence and other papers both personal and official which you may have there in the office, the nature of which he will explain to you.

Will you please make all this material available to Wallie?

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

an office.

I have been in the office for some time now, and I have been able to get a good deal of work done. I have been able to get a good deal of work done, and I have been able to get a good deal of work done.

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Moreover, I still haven't finished treatments I am taking for a kick-back, which has occurred since my return to this country, of an oriental fever I acquired several years ago. These treatments necessitate my being within reach of New York City for the next several months.

When I am assigned to a field assignment, I will be expected to carry out the assignment with the same dedication and effort as I have shown in the past. I will be expected to be a team player and to work with the other members of the team. I will be expected to be a good communicator and to be able to work with people from different backgrounds and cultures. I will be expected to be a good listener and to be able to understand the needs and concerns of others. I will be expected to be a good problem solver and to be able to find solutions to the problems that I encounter. I will be expected to be a good leader and to be able to inspire and motivate others. I will be expected to be a good team player and to be able to work with the other members of the team. I will be expected to be a good communicator and to be able to work with people from different backgrounds and cultures. I will be expected to be a good listener and to be able to understand the needs and concerns of others. I will be expected to be a good problem solver and to be able to find solutions to the problems that I encounter. I will be expected to be a good leader and to be able to inspire and motivate others.

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You will be expected to be a good team player and to be able to work with the other members of the team. I will be expected to be a good communicator and to be able to work with people from different backgrounds and cultures. I will be expected to be a good listener and to be able to understand the needs and concerns of others. I will be expected to be a good problem solver and to be able to find solutions to the problems that I encounter. I will be expected to be a good leader and to be able to inspire and motivate others.

Field assignments are not more than a temporary assignment. I will be expected to be a good team player and to be able to work with the other members of the team. I will be expected to be a good communicator and to be able to work with people from different backgrounds and cultures. I will be expected to be a good listener and to be able to understand the needs and concerns of others. I will be expected to be a good problem solver and to be able to find solutions to the problems that I encounter. I will be expected to be a good leader and to be able to inspire and motivate others.

In the event I should be able to go to the field, I will hope to have an X-2 or B-1 assignment. I will have the courage -- to tell Fred Beckner and Tom Whitaker that I am any part of MO.

As I understand it, your wishes regarding my present assignment are the same as those of my own which I have outlined above -- that is, that I carry out the assignment in as great detail as may be possible, and that I not be diverted from it to other work, no matter how exciting the other work may be, until this may be done without jeopardizing my present job.

Unless and until I hear otherwise from you, I shall continue to act in accordance with this statement of the case, and decline to take on any new work which would interfere with the carrying out of my present assignment.

Sorry to throw so much paper at you. Hope to see you before too long -- without scarlet fever.

All the best.

Yours,

Walter Bauer

Walter D. ...
...
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
630 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK N. Y.

January 14, 1948

Colonel William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
25th & E Sts. N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

I got laid low by some kind of a cold and/or grippe bug upon my return from Washington and have been out of action ever since, so I may not be coming down quite as soon next time as I had planned. I am all right again, but I need to catch up with some work at this end before I come back to acquire some more there.

Hugh Mackintosh of the British Overseas Press Services called me up when I was in Washington last week, said that he would like very much to be in touch with you, and asked me if I would see how you felt about it. I did not want to bother you about the matter, but I had the distinct impression that you felt your relationships with the British were already adequately taken care of by connections with British agencies other than that which Hugh represents. I haven't seen Hugh yet, but expect to do so within the next few days. Unless I hear otherwise from you in the meantime, I'll say something of this sort to him.

Sorry I saw so little of you all last week. Hope for better luck next time.

All the best.

Yours,

Walter D. ...

W. H. ...

ROUTING AND RECORD SHEET

APPROVED FOR ...

Date Rec'd ...

To	Room No.	DATE	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
1. <i>Page 108</i>		11/20	<i>R-214</i>	<i>107</i>
2. <i>Early Patch</i>				<i>None attached, will 3</i>
3. <i>W. H. ...</i>				<i>think, first you, the</i>
4. <i>W. H. ...</i>				<i>try.</i>
5. <i>W. H. ...</i>				<i>Spoke to Mr. ...</i>
6.				<i>any telephone ...</i>
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				

RECEIVED
23 NOV 1943
SECRETARIAT

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.
 A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.
 Officer Designations should be used in To column.
 Each Office should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.
 Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.
 Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.
 For Office Designations see separate sheet.

SECRET

SECRET**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES****INTEROFFICE MEMO**

TO: Mr. Mowinkel

FROM: John L. Calvercross

SUBJECT: De Sales and Haas.

DATE: 40 November 1944

1. Richard de Roussy de Sales volunteered for service with the Free French, was honorably discharged, returned to his birthplace and joined the OWI. From there he came to us and gave every indication of being one of our most valuable men. During his training period he became naturalized and was given reason to believe that he would be commissioned in the American army. Such commission was not granted on account of alleged physical disqualifications. This was a great disappointment to De Sales who, however, consented to be re-commissioned as a Lieutenant (despite his age) in the French army. This has been done, and he has been assigned to duty with us. He is presently at the Port of Embarkation, destined for London.

2. Pierre Haas is likewise one of our most promising men and he too was refused a commission which he had been led to expect on similar grounds. In this case, it was even impossible to obtain his re-integration in the French army. Mr. Haas, consistent with his understanding with SO, accordingly could not accept service with our branch. It is our understanding, however, that he has been taken on by IT and will be used in the Iberian Peninsula.

John L. Calvercross
John L. Calvercross

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ROUTING SHEET

ADMINISTRATIVE AND ROUTING SHEET

DATE: 10/14/49

Encl. Litzell

To	Book No.	DATE	OFFICER'S INITIALS	COMMENTS
1. <i>Major Lincoln</i>		<i>NOV 10 1949</i>	<i>PM</i>	<i>1-2: What's the story on this?</i>
2. <i>Mr. Morris</i>				
3. <i>Major Lincoln</i>				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
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10.				

Each comment should be numbered to correspond with number in To column.

A line should be drawn across sheet under each comment.

Officer Designations should be used in To column.

Each Officer should initial (check mark insufficient) before further routing.

Action desired or action taken should be indicated in Comments column.

Routing sheet should always be returned to Registry.

For Officer Designations see separate sheet.

(20/40)

CONFIDENTIAL

Major Lincoln
Ensign Putsell

17 November 1963

The attached file is referred to you for appropriate action.

As you will notice, both Messrs. de Sales and Pierre Haas are, or very recently have been, connected with SO, and I would appreciate advice as to what can be done to help these men.

Kindly return the attached file when it has served your purpose.

F.J.P., Jr.

E.J. Putsell: Birchard

Mrs. O. Putsell

17 November 1943

George B. Leisure, Esq.
Donovan Leisure Newton & Lombard
Two Wall Street
New York (5) N. Y.

Dear Mr. Leisure:

Please accept my rather belated
thanks for your letter of the 9th inst., enclosing
further information concerning Richard de Roussy
de Sales and Pierre Huez.

We will certainly see what can
be done to help these two individuals.

I am sorry to have missed you
during my visit to the office last Saturday, and
hope to see you the next time I am in town.

Sincerely yours,

Edwin J. Putzell, Jr.
Ensign, USNR

REDACTED BY [REDACTED] ON [REDACTED]

Neither American -- Father French, wife American.
Born in Paris, March 16, 1899

Educated in England at Cranham School and in France at
the Lycée Janson de Sailly, Paris.

Enlisted in French Army 15th Regiment of Artillery, in 1917,
saw one year at front and three months with Army of Occupation
in Germany. Volunteered for Syrian campaign: two years
in French Colonial Army in Syria, Lebanon and Cilicia.

Came to the United States in 1923. Worked as roughneck for
Crude Oil Production Company, Brownsville, Tex. Later became
Vice President and General Manager. Work consisted in looking
after about 100 pumping wells, a treating plant, building a
pipe line and drilling of wells at times.

Became French Consular Agent in Dallas, Texas. At same time
was Editor and author of French consolidated newspaper. At
this time edited and wrote several text books. Received Palm
of Officer of the Academy (Ministry of Education).

Joined Oxford University Press as college representative for
six States (Texas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, New Mexico, Colorado
& Arkansas).

Came to New York, became foreign correspondent of Paris Jour.
Had important assignments such as King and Queen of England
when visiting United States and Canada, the Fritz Kahn trial,
Jimmy Hines trial, Nazi spy trials, etc.

When France declared war on Germany, asked to be sent back
to France to join regiment: France was invaded before this
was accomplished; was then mobilized in the United States
to handle propaganda and information, was attached to French
Embassy.

At time of Armistice, was one of the first eleven Frenchmen
in the United States to repudiate Vichy government and offer
services to General de Gaulle. Worked about ten months for
British Press Service, until assignment to French Equatorial
Africa for Free French. Was A.D.C. to High Commissioner,
General Sico, and Director of Press and Propaganda, Press
Censor and code officer. Traveled with High Commissioner all
through Africa, including visit to General Smuts, Union of
South Africa. Acted as liaison officer for the first American

Page 2

Richard de Goussay de Goussay

Military Mission that was to be in the Free French Africa.

Came back to the United States with General Sica in May 1944. Lectured for fighting French. Was then an active duty, as Lt. de Cam to High Commissioner of Free French Africa. General Sica, at the request of the United States Government, then assigned Lt. de Goussay de Goussay to duty with the Office of War Information (August 1942). At the beginning of April 1943, the Office of War Information made my services available to the Office of Strategic Services which has been continuing since that time.

Received training at several of the OSS camps. Became an American citizen on 2 September 1943.

Present status: on detached duty with OSS. In the same manner as is being done with other French officers whom the French military Mission has detached to OSS for service. All the terms and conditions outlined in the letter of September 13, 1943 to Colonel Huntington apply to Lt. de Goussay de Goussay.

Richard de Goussay de Goussay

CHARLES L. TITAN

NAME: Pierre André, 730 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
 (Telephone: ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~)
 Office 7 - 2443 (business)

Born and educated in France - born August 29, 1900 - educated at the Faculty of Paris (Bachelor's degree). Has resided in this country since 1934; has applied for citizenship papers in 1937, for second papers on June 9, 1941. French citizenship was granted January 4, 1943. (Certificate #513-1326, N.Y. District Court).

During the last war, enlisted in 1918. After a few months, was sent to an Officers' Training Camp, where he was taken sick, and finally was discharged.

Was in France, on vacation, at the start of this war. Was called to the colors immediately, and sent as Secretary of Headquarters in the service of General Direction of Artillery where, for a few months, most of his time was occupied in coding and decoding messages. On January 4, 1940, through a decision of the General Commander in Chief of the French Army, was appointed Interpreter in liaison with the British Army. Came back to this country immediately after that, due to the decision of the Ministry of War (Decision #4707 1/2MA), which covered the situation of all men on Second Reserve who were residing in foreign countries before the war started, and obliged them to go back to their homes. From then on, up to the Armistice, was connected in this country with the French Intelligence Service (the Bureau).

Civilian activities were mostly in the wine business. Was Managing Director of G. H. Mumm Société Vinicole de Champagne for a period of seven years. Came to this country in 1934, having severed his relations with G. H. Mumm, and was then connected with an importing firm by the name of Tillier-Thompson. In 1936, became representative for North America of Chas. Heidsieck Champagne, a position he still holds. Since the armistice, unable to import any goods from France, started making some domestic wines under the name of Chauvenet. These wines are distributed by McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Is also a director of Jean Patou, Inc.

Up to 1934, traveled extensively all over Europe; has been many times in England, Germany, Switzerland, Poland, Belgium, Italy, Algeria and Tunisia.

Speaks both French and English fluently. Understands a little bit of German which he took as secondary language for his baccalaureate, and a little of Italian and Spanish, but these last two only because they are close to French.

- 8 -

Knows people in all the countries mentioned above, both because of social and business connections. Has also traveled extensively in the United States and Canada. As a matter of fact, used to fly an average of 30,000 miles a year, from 1938 up to 1940, in both countries. Has also many acquaintances, both social and business connections, in these countries.

Present draft classification is 4-R (Draft Board #20 - Order #13426).

Has been in the employ of O.D.O. since the beginning of 1941.

For O.D.O., with the understanding that he would receive a commission as a Major or Captain after going through various courses. Went to Camp "A", "E", "The Farm", and also completed, successfully, the "Order of Battle" course (short) given at the Pentagon Building. Applied then for his commission, passed before the Board, and had to take his physical. Was disqualified on account of a border case of diabetes. Had the same examination made by his own Doctor, Dr. Kirby Martin, 115 East 61st Street, New York City, who advised him that he did not have to follow a special diet, nor have to take drugs of any kind. Dr. Martin sent a letter to Mr. Hans' boss (Major George Sharp) to that effect. Mr. Hans then offered to sign a letter but his desk told him that it could not be done. He was then transferred from S. O. to S. I., his desk now being Mr. H. Foster.

Dr. V. M. ...
(33) ...

10 October 1943

George S. Leisure, Esq.
Donovan, Leisure, Newton & Lushard
2 Wall Street
New York, 5, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Leisure:

General Donovan has asked me to try to help out in connection with your letter to him of October 6, 1943, concerning Richard de Romsey de Sales and Pierre Haas.

If you would be good enough to have those two gentlemen send brief curricula vitae to us, I believe we shall be able to look into the matter further and see if we can't help them out.

With every good wish,

Sincerely,

E. J. Putsell, Jr.
Ensign, USNR

E. J. Putsell: Birchard

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LOMBARD

Two Wall Street

NEW YORK 21

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
COUNSEL

GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL FERRIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LOMBARD, JR.
RALPH STONE D. IRVINE
THOMAS J. VERRADEN
OTTO C. DODDING, JR.
DAVID TEITELBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRICK, JR.
GRANVILLE WHITLERY, JR.
GARRETT CYBEE
DAVID F. HAWSON
JAMES H. WITKOW, JR.
MALCOLM FODOR

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

October 4, 1943.

General William J. Donovan,
1847 - 30th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel:

Richard de Roussy de Sales and Pierre Haas came down to see me yesterday, both of them perfectly red-headed because they cannot get into the flight somewhere. de Sales tells me that you know his brother very well, and that he has met you.

As you know I have known Pierre Haas some fifteen years. It seems that the army doctors found a slight heart murmur with respect to de Sales, and a slight trace of sugar in the case of Pierre Haas. Pierre Haas had a subsequent examination by competent medical authorities in New York and they told him that they could only find a trace, being the amount that they would expect to find in a man of his age. Both of these men are willing to sign waivers so that the army does not take any chances as far as they are concerned, but they are eager to get into France and do the kind of work which they think they are capable of doing.

When I told them your story about Oblensky, they were all the more determined to get into action. They said they felt confident that they were in as good physical condition as Oblensky could be at his age.

I told them that I would drop you a note, because that was the only way I knew how to help them.

Sincerely,

George

P.S. The Italian boy I introduced to you in Washington, Captain Peter Trerotola, is now at an embarkation camp of officers, and will probably be sent overseas within the next month. If you want him, this will be your last chance to get him.

(3308)

Director's Office

WJD

Talk to me about this.

To: Ned Rutzell

(COPY)

June 11, 1948.

Dear Colonel:

I found the name of a man who speaks Spanish, French, Italian and Portuguese, and knows Portugal especially well. His name is Joseph Alabe, and he is 55 years old. His address is 401 N. Main Street, Wallingford, Connecticut.

I do not know whether he would be of any interest to your organization or not.

Sincerely,



General William J. Donovan,
1647 - 30th Street, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

MR. SHEPARDSON

27 MAR 1963

WILLIAM A. KINDEL

F.X. DI LUCIA

I attach herewith communication which we have received from Mr. C. Newland Shaw concerning the above subject. Please instruct me concerning your decision in this matter so that we may advise the Department.

R. A. K.

Attachment

cc: General Donovan
Colonel Duxton

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

WASHINGTON

May 26 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIALMEMORANDUM FOR MR. KIMMEL
Special Assistant to Director, OSS

Following the recent exchange of memoranda concerning Mr. Francis X. Di Lucia, the Department telegraphed the American Minister in Lisbon that the Di Lucia situation would be discussed by Mr. Gregory Thomas immediately upon his arrival in Lisbon and would be settled in a manner satisfactory to the Minister. Given below is a paraphrase of Minister Fish's reply (No. 1122 of May 21 1943):

"I appreciate very much the Department's telegram No. 894 of May 20 1943; however I feel obliged to request that Di Lucia be withdrawn immediately. Mr. Wood, the new Financial Attache, arrived yesterday and I believe that in the interest of his future usefulness his association with Di Lucia ought to be as brief as possible. The relations of the latter with the British here in Lisbon are very critical over what they consider to be the failure of this Mission to get Di Lucia removed. Every day that he stays here creates more difficulty."

I should appreciate your having this matter referred promptly to the appropriate officials of the Office of Strategic Services so that prompt action may be taken on the Minister's request. All interested officers of this Department are in agreement that Mr. Di Lucia should be withdrawn from Portugal immediately.



SECRET

1
9202
MR. STEPHANSON

MAY 13 1946

WILLIAM A. KIMMEL

P. DI LUCIA

I present herewith memorandum and cable handed on by the Department of State concerning further activities of Di Lucia, resulting in embarrassment to U.S. interests as represented by the Legation in Portugal and the Embassy in Madrid.

I attach previous memoranda on this subject. Ambassador Hayes had requested the immediate recall of Di Lucia from the Iberian Peninsula some months ago. Following conversations with David Bruce and others at that time, I represented to the Department that because of the return to this country of Olivera, OSS interests would be placed in jeopardy if Di Lucia were also withdrawn. The Department accordingly agreed not to insist on his immediate withdrawal, provided we completed arrangements for his replacement as rapidly as possible. He was therefore allowed to remain in Lisbon temporarily on the basis of that understanding.

W. A. K.

Attachments

cc: General Donovan
Colonel Buxton

SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 11, 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. KILPATRICK
Special Assistant to Director, OSS

Enclosed, for the confidential information of appropriate officers of the OSS, is a copy of strictly confidential despatch No. 928 of April 14, 1943, from the American Minister in Lisbon.

In connection with this new incident involving Di Lucia, the following is submitted for your consideration:

1. The Ambassador in Madrid requested, when Di Lucia left Spain, that he not be permitted to remain in the Iberian Peninsula.
2. Di Lucia really has no official status in Lisbon. When Olivera, the former Financial Attache, was removed from Portugal, Di Lucia took over his work and has been there ever since, but he never received any designation from the Department.
3. Mr. James E. Wood was proposed by the Treasury Department to replace Olivera on February 9 1943, and the Department approved his assignment. Although he has never proceeded to his post, it is understood that he will leave within the near future. There appears to be no reason for Di Lucia to remain in Lisbon after Wood's arrival.

The State Department is of the opinion that Mr. Di Lucia should be removed from the Iberian Peninsula at the earliest practicable date. Will you kindly let me know whether this is contemplated in view of the assignment of Mr. Wood?

/s/ W. E. DeCorney
Executive Assistant

Enclosure:

Despatch No. 928 of April 14, 1943.

AIR MAIL
No. 928

Lisbon, April 14, 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: Dealings of the Financial Attache with Prominent Spanish Monarchists and Political Refugees.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State
Washington

Sir:

I feel obliged to report to the Department the following circumstances surrounding a meeting which took place between the Acting Financial Attache of this Legation and two prominent political refugees from Spain who are at present in Lisbon. One of these refugees is the air force Colonel Ansaldo, whose flight to Portugal and internment here was reported in Madrid's 635, March 16, 9 p.m., and 709, March 24, 11 p.m. As mentioned in the latter message, these men, since their arrival in Portugal, have been the subject of much attention, and the question of their possible extradition has apparently caused serious friction between the Spanish and Portuguese Governments.

On the evening of April 12, the Military Attache reported to the Consul of the Legation that he had been warned by a Spanish acquaintance that the two refugees, who were at the time interned in a Lisbon hotel, were to have received a visit the same afternoon from a representative of the American Legation. The Spaniard had pointed out the danger attendant on such a visit. He had said that the Germans were watching the two refugees night and day, and that nothing would suit them better than to be able to establish some connection between these men and the English or Americans, in order to prove to France, on the one hand, that the Monarchist movement in Spain was really only an intrigue of the Anglo-Saxon powers, and on the other, that our representatives were encouraging opposition to him.

An officer of the Legation spoke with Mr. Di Lucia, Acting Financial Attache, later in the evening. The latter, who was somewhat surprised that the affair had become known, admitted that he had made this visit. He said that the initiative in arranging the visit had been taken by an acquaintance of his, the former Cuban Charge at Vichy, Mr. Guerra, who was staying at the same hotel with the two Spaniards. Guerra had asked him to drop up in the afternoon for tea and to meet the Spanish officers at that time. He had taken certain precautions not to be observed and thought that his visit was not known. The Spaniards, he said, had tried to talk about the "Casablanca conference", but he had refused to discuss any political matters. Ansaldo said that he had, just prior to his departure from Spain, discussed the subject with Bonillas. Di Lucia did agree, on Ansaldo's request, to transmit a message to his principals

72

in the United States. He also accepted for transmission a letter from one of the Spaniards addressed to "Dr. D. Andres Barrios" of New York. The letter is described by Di Loria as being a prominent Philippine business man.

The Department can draw its own conclusions from this incident, which affects our Embassy in Spain as much, if not more, than this Legation. I should only like to invite attention to the statement made on page 3 of my despatch no. 762 of January 4, 1943 to the effect that it would not be advisable for Di Loria to remain permanently in Lisbon for the reason that "anyone filling a high position in this work here should be able to function in complete harmony with our establishment in Madrid". I must also point out that I assume that this action on the part of the Financial Attache, detrimental as it may possibly be to our interests here and in Spain, was not predicted by the vague and overly-broad instructions under which he operates. The undesirability of this situation was pointed out on page 6 of the same despatch. Yet on this point, as in the case of the personnel changes, no effective action has been taken on the Legation's recommendations.

I know of no steps that I can usefully take, in these circumstances, to avoid future incidents of this sort, with the attendant possible embarrassment to the Embassy in Spain and to the general political interests of our Government in the peninsula, except to reiterate the recommendations mentioned above and to express the hope that the Department will give early attention to the problems arising from the present unsatisfactory status of the Financial Attache's office in this city.

Respectfully yours,

Bert Fish

FROM: WILLIAM A. KIMBLE

JANUARY 9 1943

The following is a cable which was soon received from P. J.

"I have had a conference with Keston and Minister Fish about my Spanish difficulties. The Minister is writing a complete report of my activities here to the State Department. He told me that he thought my work was satisfactory and suggested that in order to keep up with the ever-increasing details of our efforts, additional help be sent to this office. He is agreeable to my staying here for an indefinite period. I think if you want it so, he will accept my being assigned here on a more permanent basis. Yesterday Walter Smith got here in my thanks for the messages he conveyed to me. I hope that Ryan is able to come soon because Keston and Hayes are still unwilling to understand what the value of our organization there amounts to."

W. A. K.

SECRET

FROM: WILLIAM A. KEMMEL

DECEMBER 29, 1963

In spite of circumstances which may have created impressions to the contrary, the situation which has developed in the relationship between the former Financial Attache in Manila and the Ambassador has been accorded serious consideration, based on a desire to give full cooperation. It has been difficult to initiate a full investigation as well as to issue instructions which could be transmitted and received promptly. Major Arnes has handled the attached memorandum, which I submit for your consideration and in explanation of the aforementioned circumstances. It would be appreciated if F. Di. could be permitted to remain in Lisbon.

SECRET

SECRET

TO: Mr. Wm. A. Klengel

FROM: David Bruce

SUBJECT: Your memorandum of December 23, 1962, transmitting paraphrases of State Department telegram No. 20024 of December 9

I should appreciate it if you could transmit to the proper party or parties in the State Department the substance of the following information:

At the time we were advised of Ambassador Hayer's original request that the Financial Attache in Madrid (F. Di.) be recalled "for consultation", our Chief Representative in Lisbon was in this country on leave. As F. Di. was in Lisbon at the time, temporarily replacing our Chief Representative there, and we felt it to be most undesirable, in view of the critical situation then existing, that both our Chief Representatives on the Iberian Peninsula should be absent at the same time, we cabled F. Di. to remain in Lisbon and not to return to Madrid pending further instructions. In view, however, of Ambassador Hayer's obvious desire to avoid possible embarrassment from confronting F. Di. with the charges brought against him by the Ambassador, we did not advise F. Di. of the fact that his recall had been requested.

F. Di. was thus left without knowledge of the fact that there was any difficulty between him and the Ambassador and understood that he was to remain in Lisbon merely because of the temporary absence of his colleague there.

On December 3 we received a cable from F. Di. stating that, with the approval of the Minister in Lisbon, he planned to leave on December 4 for Madrid for ten days. This cable was, in effect, a request for our approval of the trip and had undoubtedly been sent some days previous to its receipt by us. We have no way of knowing the exact time of dispatch of cables sent by our representatives through the State Department and it was impossible for us to get a message to F. Di. prior to his departure instructing him not to make the proposed trip. He thus left Lisbon without knowledge of the position taken by the Ambassador with respect to him and with the assumption that we had at least acquiesced in his making the trip by reason of our failure to reply to his cable advising us of his intention to make it.

Under these circumstances, while F. Di.'s return to Madrid was contrary to our instructions, it can hardly be taken as evidence of mental unbalance. In fact, we have seen no indications of lack of mental stability on his part.

As F. Di. had returned to Madrid, we advised him there by instructing him to return to Lisbon immediately and advising him that these instructions were dictated by the Ambassador's request for his recall. This is the message referred to in the Ambassador's telegram of December 8. We have since learned that it appeared in Madrid while F. Di. was in Barcelona, was decoded and shown to the Ambassador who, as indicated in his telegram, thought best not to show it to F. Di.

It was our feeling that, in view of the excellent service F. Di. had rendered, he was not only entitled to some explanation of the instructions prohibiting him to return to his post in Madrid, but that the best way of clarifying the entire matter would be for the Ambassador to discuss the situation with his Financial Attache.

While it has been impossible for us to make a full investigation of the charges brought against F. Di., we have reason to believe that certain of the most serious of these charges resulted from friction within the Embassy and would not have withstood an investigation by the Ambassador. From our point of view, and insofar as we are able to judge, F. Di.'s work has been excellent and we consider him to be a most useful man. We appreciate the impossibility under the circumstances of maintaining him at his present post in Madrid, but we should greatly appreciate the cooperation of the State Department in our being able to maintain him at his present temporary position in Lisbon, pending his transfer elsewhere. Our work in furthering potential military needs would be seriously handicapped if he were ordered out before we could provide adequate and experienced replacement.

DECEMBER 27 1942

MAJOR DRUCE

WILLIAM A. KIMMEL

The following communication has been handed to me by the Department of State, although the substance of it had been conveyed to us some time ago:

"To complete your files concerning F. Dillia, I am giving below a paraphrase of Ambassador Hayes' telegram no. 2004 of December 8, 1942:

"In spite of my very specific request that this man be brought back for consultation, the OSS telegraphed him that I had demanded his recall. The fact that he returned here in direct violation of orders is evidence that he is mentally unbalanced. I cannot possibly be responsible for what he does and particularly for the extent to which he may reveal even further his connection with the OSS, to the great embarrassment of our Government, if he is given the least inkling of the reason why he was ordered home. For that reason I have not shown him the entire telegram. Will you kindly insist that the OSS exercise more discretion as well as consideration for our position at this very critical stage of our relations with Spain."

W. A. K.

cc: Colonel Donovan

SECRET

NOVEMBER 15 1942

MAJOR BRUCE

WILLIAM A. KIMMEL

I have just received the following communication from the Department of State:

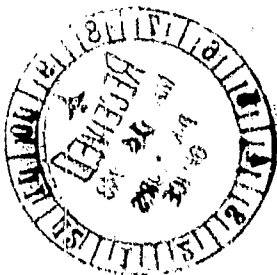
"Confirming our telephone conversation of November 10, 1942, I am giving below a paraphrase of a strictly confidential telegram no. 1751 of November 9, 1942 addressed by the American Ambassador at Madrid to the Secretary of State. Mr. Shaw asks that prompt action be taken on the Ambassador's request.

"I have to report that the Financial Attache here is showing increasing signs of fundamental mental instability, the result of which is to make his presence here a real menace to our security. He distributes money about like a drunken sailor; is dangerously indiscreet, and in various ways advertises his special status. Complaints about his indiscretions have been sent to London by his British colleagues, who refuse to cooperate with him further.

"I must request that he be asked to return home at once for consultation and that he not be allowed to engage in such work either here or elsewhere."

I have a meeting with Shaw today and shall endeavor to have action postponed. I shall report to you.

W. A. K.



SECRET

Date 20 August

To: Col. Burton
Mr. Rosen

My suggestion would be to recommend to Col. Burton that he permit Mr. Howland to go ahead but to keep Bill Kiesel advised.

*9/1 Mr. Kiesel in office
Said he had arranged for [unclear]*



*Mr. Briggs - Secretary of State
Told Howland on phone 8/20*

(1139)

177-1
G. Edward Houston
Assistant Director

ROMANUS G. VANCE

Let me have a record of your work.

Re: Letter from Mr. Romanus G. Vance
re: do not let me have a record of your work.

For Major Boarding

Date: 11/11/61

SECRET



OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON D C

SECRET

FROM: [illegible]

SUBJECT: [illegible]

Subject was [illegible]
completely at [illegible]
Our investigation [illegible]

I have been [illegible]
State that [illegible]
a documentary [illegible]
to review their [illegible]
ment representative. [illegible]
has not made the [illegible]
able to answer [illegible]
The information [illegible]
from a [illegible]
then that [illegible]
the relative [illegible]
Bureau of Investigation [illegible]
York. The letters were written [illegible]
devious means.

The Department of State reported [illegible]
involved was named [illegible]
their story broke [illegible]
the country and is a [illegible]
The rest of the Department's story may be [illegible]
authority; however, the Department has not reported [illegible]
sufficient information [illegible]
the report is of any real [illegible]

This office would like your commission to [illegible]
Department of State for added information in order [illegible]
may pursue as specially as possible this unfortunate implication
to its conclusion.

Merlan

March 16, 1943

Captain J. N. Knox, R.N.
Combined Operations Liaison Officer
British Joint Staff Mission
Offices of the Combined Chiefs of Staff
Washington, D. C.

My dear Captain Knox:

I appreciate very much your sending me
a copy of the Dieppe Report.

I am going through it carefully and with
great interest, and as soon as I finish it I will
return it to you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

BRITISH JOINT STAFF MISSION
OFFICES OF THE COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

Ref: R/2/9.

7th March, 1944.

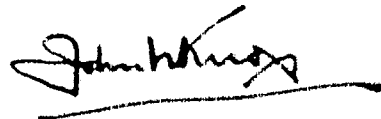
Colonel Wm. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
35th & E St. N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Dear Colonel Donovan,

I have just heard from Major Laurence that you have not seen a copy of the Dieppe Report. I am very sorry that there was this oversight, for which I take full responsibility. I send herewith Copy No. 16, which I should be glad to have returned when you and any of your staff interested have perused it.

You may recollect we last met in your house when I came with Vivian Dykes one evening last Fall.

Yours sincerely,



J.M. KNOX, Captain, R.N.,
Combined Operations Liaison Officer.

THE LESSONS LEARNED

I.—THE LESSONS IN SUMMARISED FORM

324 The need for overwhelming fire support, including close support, being the initial stage of the attack.

325 The necessity for the formation of permanent naval assault forces with a character comparable to that of any other first line fighting formations. Army formations intended for amphibious assaults must without question be trained in close cooperation with such naval assault forces.

326 The necessity for planning a combined operation at a combined headquarters where the Force Commanders and their staff can work and live together.

327 The necessity to plan a raid so as to be independent of weather conditions is the greatest possible defect. A plan based on the assumption that weather conditions will be uniform is unlikely to fail, therefore a plan which can be carried out even when they are indifferent or bad is essential.

328 The necessity for flexibility in the military plan and its execution.

To achieve this the assault must be on the widest possible front limited only by the possibilities of control and the amount of naval and air support available.

329 The allocation to the assault of the minimum force required for success and the retention of the maximum force as a reserve to exploit success where it is achieved.

330 The necessity for as accurate and comprehensive a system of control and communications as it is possible to establish.

331 The dissemination of knowledge to officers and other ranks each of whom should know the intention of his superior, the outline of the operation and the details of the task of his own unit and those on the flanks.

332 The value of special training, particularly in amphibious night operations. Such training must include rehearsals and the testing of inter-communication arrangements.

333 The necessity for fire support in any operation where it has not been possible to rely on the element of surprise. This fire support must be provided by heavy and medium Naval bombardment, by air action, by special vessels or craft working close inshore, and by using the fire power of the assaulting troops while still sea borne. Special close support craft, which should be gun-boats or some form of mobile fort, do not exist and must be designed and constructed.

Support by the Royal Air Force is effective within the limits imposed by time and space.

334 Assaults must be carefully timed. Whether to assault in darkness, at dawn or dusk or in daylight, must depend on the nature of the raid, and on certain conditions, such as tide and distance, which will vary in every case.

335 Tanks should not be landed until the anti-tank defences have been destroyed or cleared. L.C.L. carrying tanks must not linger on the beaches beyond the time required to disembark their loads.

336 Great and continuous attention must be paid to security problems and greater use made of subordinate officers who should be put partly into the picture, so that they can control the men under them. Only important extracts from Operation Orders should be taken ashore. These should be kept in manuscript form and have their official headings removed.

337 Briefing of the troops should take place as late as possible.

If airborne troops are used, arrangements must be made to increase the number of models available so as to cut down the time needed for briefing.

Airborne troops provide means of achieving surprise and should be used as often as possible subject to the limitations of the weather. It should be regarded, however, as exceptional for a plan to depend for success entirely on their use.

338 Unless means for the provision of overwhelming close support are available, assaults should be planned to develop round the flanks of a strongly defended locality rather than frontally against it.

339 A far higher standard of aircraft recognition is essential both in the Royal Navy and the Army. This should be achieved by means of lectures, photographs and silhouettes. If possible, personnel of the Royal Observer Corps should be carried in ships.

340 Beach signal parties should not land complete with the first wave, but only when the beach has been secured.

341 The importance and necessity of using smoke cannot be over emphasized and larger quantities of smoke must be carried in any operation of the size of the assault on Dieppe.

342 Some form of light or self-propelled artillery must be provided once an assault has got across the landing place and is making progress inland.

* Parts of this Confidential Book is also being printed separately in order that it may be given a wider circulation.

III - THE LESSONS IN DETAIL

01 GENERAL OBSERVATION

02 NAVAL FIRE SUPPORT

The naval fire support was a very important factor in the success of the operation. It was the only support which could be brought to bear on the enemy's positions. The naval fire support was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The naval fire support was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The naval fire support was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

03 THE FORMATION OF ASSAULT FORCES

The formation of assault forces was a very important factor in the success of the operation. It was the only formation which could be brought to bear on the enemy's positions. The formation of assault forces was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The formation of assault forces was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The formation of assault forces was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

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04 THE NEED FOR A COMBINED HEADQUARTERS

The need for a combined headquarters was a very important factor in the success of the operation. It was the only headquarters which could be brought to bear on the enemy's positions. The need for a combined headquarters was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The need for a combined headquarters was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The need for a combined headquarters was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

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05 PERIOD DURING WHICH AN OPERATION CAN BE UNDERTAKEN

The period during which an operation can be undertaken was a very important factor in the success of the operation. It was the only period which could be brought to bear on the enemy's positions. The period during which an operation can be undertaken was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The period during which an operation can be undertaken was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The period during which an operation can be undertaken was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

The period during which an operation can be undertaken was a very important factor in the success of the operation. It was the only period which could be brought to bear on the enemy's positions. The period during which an operation can be undertaken was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The period during which an operation can be undertaken was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force. The period during which an operation can be undertaken was provided by the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force.

within the advanced ground fighter zone is also open to consideration. On the other hand, if the main cause for the postponement of the long preparative operations is the other kind of Air cooperation - in the cooperation with the number of days in which the operation in the place is increased for the days are often concerned with the most conditions in which the Air must operate with extremely varying weather.

- (c) The conditions governing an expedition in which the troops will remain in the area different from those which must prevail during a rapid. If troops have been withdrawn they can be put ashore in much worse weather with a great deal of loss and considerable work. Here, however, the limiting factors are those which must be met in their maintenance. For supply troops in shore over open beaches, the conditions are similar to those needed for a rapid unless the circumstances are such that should the weather deteriorate, if the supply carrying staff is not increased, the plan must be accepted.
- (d) The conclusion must therefore be that since it is impracticable to count on conditions which cannot with certainty take place in the average case, it follows that a plan must be so planned as to be independent of local conditions in the great majority of cases. This was so in the Dieppe raid which could have been carried out in a few days in any month, thus making it virtually certain that it could take place during the summer months. An operation, however, involving the occupation of enemy held territory, such as for a succession of days in which the weather conditions are favourable in the landing beaches. They are principally dependent on the time required to capture a port or sheltered waters of suitable dimensions - such a succession of days is never to be relied on when operating on beaches which all face one way and are also closed in prevailing winds. Consequently an assault made with the intention of remaining where should be planned to take place in an area capable of being supplied over beaches which run in different directions, or in an area where a port or sheltered anchorage is likely to fall into our hands at a very early stage. In other words, a plan based on the assumption that weather conditions will be uniform is very likely to fail and therefore a plan which can be carried out even when they are indifferent or bad is essential.

348 FLEXIBILITY

- (a) The chances and opportunities of an assault landing are extremely difficult to gauge in advance. The military plan must, therefore, be flexible in order to enable the Commander to apply force where force has already succeeded.
- (b) The axiom, normal in land warfare, that it is impracticable to reinforce a hold-up, is even more strongly applicable in the assault phase of an opposed landing. Because in the latter type of operation a hold-up almost invariably means that there is little or no room for manoeuvre.

Thus, to put in more troops where the landing waves have not succeeded in penetrating the immediate defences, is likely to increase the target without increasing the prospects of success. This was again brought out at Dieppe.

- (c) If the military plan is to be flexible, then certain basic requirements must be accepted and must be embodied in the general arrangements for the operation. These requirements are discussed in paragraphs 349 to 354.
- (d) It must be recorded, however, that with the state of training of the landing craft crews which prevailed at the time of the Dieppe operation, a flexible military plan could not have been put into execution. It is only by the formation of the permanent Naval forces advocated in paragraph 345, so that the requisite standard of training can be achieved. The greater the number of experienced Royal Navy officers available, the shorter will be the period of training required by these forces.

349 THE WIDTH OF THE FRONT WHICH CAN BE ASSAULTED

- (a) If flexibility is to be a true characteristic of the plan, then the initial assault must cover several landing places. If, to take an extreme case, the assault is made across only one beach, then there is clearly little the military commander can do to make his arrangements flexible, for he will be dependent on success in one area, and must either batter his way through or fail.
- (b) It must be appreciated, however, that the following factors will qualify and limit the width of the front and the number of landing places which can be attacked with advantage.
 - (i) The frontage which can be controlled by the Headquarters organization which is possible to set up on the spot and the number of physically suitable beaches within that frontage.
 - (ii) The amount and type of support from the Naval forces and the air which can be made available.
 - (iii) The size of the military force and the nature and composition of the Naval assault force which have been allotted to it and the organization and skill of that force.

2. The second condition is that the probability of a person's being a member of the group is not a function of the person's characteristics. This is the condition of random assignment. The condition is satisfied if the assignment of subjects to the treatment and control groups is done in a way that is independent of the subjects' characteristics. For example, if subjects are randomly assigned to the treatment and control groups, the condition is satisfied. If subjects are assigned to the treatment and control groups based on their characteristics, the condition is not satisfied.

of the $\mathbb{R}^n$ is a $\mathbb{R}^n$ -valued function $f: \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$ such that $f(x) = x$ for all $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$. The identity map is denoted by id .

Such a chip must be soldered to the circuit board, mounted in a socket, or plugged into a slot and held in place by a latch. The chip must be protected from static electricity, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from heat, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from moisture, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from vibration, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from shock, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from dust, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from corrosion, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from radiation, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from magnetic fields, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from electric fields, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from mechanical stress, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from chemical stress, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from biological stress, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from environmental stress, which can destroy the chip. The chip must be protected from all stress, which can destroy the chip.

(iii) Alternative channels for the processing of information are available and can be used. In this case, it is not sufficient to find that a person used a particular method or a particular method. For example, with a person who is blind, the auditory channel is available and visual signals (hand letters and the other) can be used. In this case, the signal is fully expected.

[illegible]

d) Much may depend upon the relative values of the two terms in the integrand. If the minimum value of the integrand is small, the integral will be small. If the minimum value is large, the integral will be large. The integral will be small if the minimum value is small and the integrand is small. The integral will be large if the minimum value is large and the integrand is large. The integral will be small if the minimum value is small and the integrand is large. The integral will be large if the minimum value is large and the integrand is small.

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...the plan and more important it is that every officer who is involved should know the intention of his superior and the intention of the operation as a whole and the intent of the primary task allotted to his own unit and in those cases where the knowledge of such knowledge is not and collectively faced by the operation. The operation is expected to know how best to take advantage of a favorable situation if one occurs during the operation for a while.

...the extent contemplated in the preceding paragraphs. The operation and access to certain facilities such as maps, photographs and other information. The use of such facilities is of course, bound up with the difficult problem of security which is dealt with later in the paragraph 472.

154 REHEARSALS

- (a) No combined operation should be launched until it has been adequately rehearsed.
- (b) Rehearsals need not necessarily always be complete. For instance, the operation on land can be practiced frequently without the actual disembarkation from landing craft being included. Similarly, the inter-communication system between ships, shore and air can be worked up without all sea, air and land forces being present.
- (c) After partial rehearsals, rehearsal on a larger scale may be desirable. No general rule can be laid down and commanders must consider each case on its merits.
- (d) It is particularly important that all sea-borne military headquarters should be given adequate opportunity for practice. They will at any rate during the initial stage of an operation be working in unfamiliar and probably cramped conditions. The best way out of the headquarters and the best placing of the inter-communication and intelligence staff cannot be satisfactorily settled by discussions over a diagram. Such discussions must terminate in full dress rehearsals with all shore headquarters fully represented.

154 VALUE OF SPECIAL TRAINING

- (a) There is no doubt that units or sub-units allotted specific tasks require specialised training for that task. For example, training for tasks which include street fighting or demolition work or attacks on pill boxes or on battery positions should all be carried out over actual ground and distances and under conditions of light the same as those which may be expected in the operation itself. The more perfect the training the more perfect is the execution likely to be.
- (b) It should be realized that the number of persons possessing night vision above the normal is very small and that there are many more who have night vision below the normal. It is therefore imperative that tests should be carried out with the object of selecting personnel for key positions in the assault whose night vision is adequate. Admiralty Fleet Order No. 4977-42 gives the details of a simple little instrument for carrying out these tests. Special training is also needed to develop and improve night vision.
- (c) Without adequate sea training and opportunities of practice, military assault units will inevitably find themselves hampered and at a disadvantage. Though such training is necessary, it must however, come after that of the Naval formations taking part in the assault.

155 SUPPORT FOR THE ASSAULT

- (a) Leaving out of consideration the long preparatory bombardments for the reduction of "key" major coast defences which would be a necessary feature of invasion plans but cannot, for obvious reasons, be a preface to raids, the assault in both raids and invasions, of a defended coast requires fire support while it is in progress, unless complete surprise can be obtained.
- (b) Surprise is likely to become progressively more difficult with the passage of time, and support fire more necessary as the enemy increases his defences.
- (c) If the assault is to take place under fire support, it must, in volume and effect, be comparable to that which would be available to a brigade attacking a strongly defended position in normal land warfare. The latter would, assuming a normal allocation of army field and medium artillery, amount to
 - (i) Close support weapons: One 6-pdr. for each 100 yards of objective
 - (ii) Neutralising weapons: One 25-pdr. for each 20 yards of objective
 - (iii) Counter battery weapon: 5.5-in and 7.2-in Howitzer. Sufficient to engage each enemy battery covering the assault beaches with 30 rounds every 30 seconds or a total of about 140 guns on a brigade front of 2,000 yards.

This figure ignores the support of mortar fire which would be available to a brigade and the greater accuracy of guns on fixed platforms as compared with ship or craft-borne guns, and should then be regarded as a strict minimum.

(CAS/26)

[illegible]

Figure 2 shows the effect of the feeding rate X when the dry cow is given 150 g concentrate per day (100 g of 12.0% CP concentrate and 50 g of 13.1% CP concentrate).

[illegible]

(2) On the other hand, if μ is large, the probability of a large number of μ being supplied with random input values is small. Suppose $\mu = 10^6$, then the accuracy of the results would be better than by using the input of 10^5 random values. It has been possible.

Therefore the conditions are: (1) the number of non-identical elements is small and (2) the elements are prepared for the subsequent processing using the same technology.

(ii) The first two conditions are satisfied if $\mathcal{A}$ is a $\mathcal{B}$ -subalgebra of $\mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{B}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ is a $\mathcal{B}$ -subalgebra of $\mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{B}$. In this case, the decomposition of $\mathcal{A} \oplus \mathcal{B}$ into $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ is a $\mathcal{B}$ -decomposition.

(iii) The $\mathcal{L}_1$ norm of the difference between the predicted and observed values is

(iii) The support of β_j is contained in a neighborhood of λ_j which varies with j and ϵ and is of order $A^{-1} \log A$. (iv) β_j has support of order $A^{-1} \log A$ and the width of the support of β_j is of order $A^{-1} \log A$.

(a) The attack on the written page is not the only assault on the language. The oral tradition, both preserved by means of light and sound, is also being assailed. The written word, particularly in the form of the printed page, is being destroyed. As the technology exists and improves, the written word will in time disappear. The printed page, like the tape, will become a thing of the past.

(b) Such upper-limb and lower-limb movements as are drawn away from a central point, forming up to attack. At the close of the career, lighter and simpler and

(4) It must be apparent to the worker that the employer is not aware of the employee's presence. For instance, it is not the expected result of a worker's presence in a restricted access area if the time taken to walk through the restricted area is less than the time taken to walk from the entrance to the restricted area. If the time taken to walk from the entrance to the restricted area is more than the time taken to walk out of the area, the time taken to walk out of the area is more than the time taken to walk under cover of darkness, and there is a time interval between the time taken to walk out of the area and the time taken to walk under cover of darkness.

(d) Lastly, it is particularly easy to find a large number of low-cost, high-quality, and secure servers as providers to work on. The server providers now have the incentive to offer their normally proprietary programming services as open source to attract customers toward the limit of their capacity. This is especially true for the providers of the most sufficiently long-term and diverse software, which might as well be considered as a public good. It will attack with their own capabilities to ensure a large supply of low-cost servers, and the number of servers will grow to a point where the supply is always sufficient within 30–40 min of a demand. This has been made for an adequate number of years.

justified because of their vulnerability to an attack.

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That question, however, would be for another time.

and the vector field $\mathbf{v}$ is tangent to the surface $\mathbf{r} = r_0$ and the vector field $\mathbf{v}$ is tangent to the surface $\mathbf{r} = r_0$.

It is possible that, however, that, if one is going to give a well-justified, detailed answer to different points, the possible implications of the results have to be taken into account. But, if we are going to give a short answer, we should take the following into consideration: the most important result of the present paper is provided at the point of view of the generalization of the results to the case of a sufficient interval of time between the two points of measurement. In order to be possible to handle in a more general case, the results are given in the form of a function of the k parameter. This means that, in the case of a large k (and, such, a value of k is not impossible in the case of a sufficient interval of time between the two points of measurement), the results are in a good agreement with the results obtained in the case of a sufficient interval of time between the two points of measurement. This is a very important result, because it means that the results obtained in the case of a sufficient interval of time between the two points of measurement can be depended upon, without further theoretical or experimental increase of the probability of the occurrence.

(b) Enemy air attacks on ships were at times intense, but the damage to U.S. forces was limited by the close concentration of the ships greatly reduced the effectiveness of the enemy's low attacks. Such concentration, therefore, may make it possible to maintain a high level of readiness in its neighbourhood and need for other purposes. Friendly spacing ships and aircraft were only hit when detached. The morale of U.S. forces was strong.

(c) The enemy failed at any time to develop serious air attacks against the troops on shore.

(a) The assaults at Dieppe, particularly in the central beaches, showed in the most clear fashion the need for overwhelming fire support during the initial stages of the attack. It was during the critical moments while troops are disembarking, sitting or blasting their way through wire, clearing beach mines and facing other well-placed obstacles that the need for close support is at its greatest. At the same time it is during this very period that the troops are least able to support themselves because there has not been time to organise and deploy supporting arms. The support that is available is very meagre, therefore, and must come from outside sources - for without it the assault will almost inevitably lose momentum and may end in a stalemate with the troops pinned to the beaches unable either to advance or to withdraw. Overwhelming support of the kind now suggested should not only make the assault possible, but would also be of the greatest value in protecting the troops themselves from being disabled during the final closing in the beach and while beach-head

b) It is quite certain that the "Support Units" which are now available do not meet the requirement envisaged in the preceding paragraph. They are too lightly armed and too lightly armoured for continued action against the types of defenses which the enemy have erected at all important points on the occupied coast line.

(c) It must be remembered that though an assault may take place in a flank of the main objective, it is in itself a frontal attack. Thus, once the assault is decided there is little room for subtlety. The main necessity is to batter a way through in the shortest possible time.

(d) In order to achieve this object, it is considered that a new and novel type of support is required, which might be described as a direct, vertical, firm support beam. There would be the technical possibility of a specially designed machine being constructed, which would permit it to be brought to the sea, lowered and raised, and then, in operation, it would be needed having only the gun barrel above water. This however would be the nature of things, be more for barrage and counter-battery work than surface, and direct close support against beach defences in the opening stage of the attack.

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... which will give us information. There are two sides to the question. On the one hand, such work that goes on allows the enemy more time to strengthen the already strong coastal front through which we must break before large forces can be employed in carrying out this work. We must anticipate that the enemy will naturally give priority to important areas and ports. On the other hand the necessity of our going on to attack in the major attack is even in any major and the very work which we must carry on in the strongly defended does not grow less.

363 MILITARY SUPPORT DURING LANDING

(1) Attacking troops can add themselves to the column of covering fire by landing in various ways.

(a) Self-propelled mobile artillery provided that it is put ashore immediately will provide great assistance in covering the initial assault. In addition to the main specially designed and fitted support craft, such as the L.C.S. (M) and L.C.S. (L), much assistance can also be given by the troops from the actual landing craft. In the case of the latter type of craft, one or two Bren guns and whenever possible a 2 in mortar should be mounted ready for use. The Bren guns may be required against other land or air targets while the 2 in mortar will be particularly valuable in providing smoke cover and in blanketing searchlights which may open up on the landing places.

(b) It is to be noted that firing from landing craft requires a considerable amount of practice and that frequent opportunities for such practice must be arranged during the preparatory training period.

364 THE TIMING OF THE ASSAULT

(a) In the Dieppe operation the assaults which took place in the first faint light of dawn (at a visibility of 200 yards) succeeded, whereas those that came in after dawn were unable to make much progress. It would be very unwise however to draw any definite conclusions from this fact, because the daylight assaults which were those against the town itself were faced by defences which were far stronger and by difficulties which did not exist in the flank.

(b) Thus it is considered that the problem whether to land in darkness or in daylight is an open one and that each particular case must be judged in relation to the broad questions stated below.

(i) Do the conditions of tide and moon, and the time which will be taken by the ships and craft on passage permit of a choice between a day and a night assault?

(ii) Do the circumstances of the operation indicate that a night assault will give a reasonable chance of tactical surprise? If the answer to this question is in the affirmative, then it is considered that a good many risks and disadvantages can profitably be accepted in order to gain surprise. In this connection, the importance of having vessels and craft of sufficient speed is to be emphasized for good speed will very often not only make an assault possible that otherwise would be impracticable, but in many cases will achieve the additional advantages of a tactical surprise.

(iii) If a daylight assault is thought best, can it be said that the available means of support (including smoke) will be sufficient to deal with enemy defences unhampered by darkness?

(iv) If a night assault is thought best, can the following questions be answered satisfactorily?

Is the Naval assault force capable of accurately conducting an approach in the area concerned and does it possess the latest navigational aids necessary to make an accurate landfall?

Is there sufficient time available for the specialised training required by the Naval and Military personnel taking part?

(c) All these questions are comprehensive and each one of them has many ramifications which must be examined by those who have to take the decision.

(d) Before reaching this decision there appears to be one further and fundamental question which the Commanders concerned should ask themselves. It is this --

Will a night assault allow me to accomplish something which I do not think I can equally well accomplish by a daylight assault?

365 THE LANDING OF TANKS IN THE ASSAULT

(a) At Dieppe the tanks, which were all landed in daylight with the leading waves in the face of defences which dominated the beach and against tank obstacles that had not been breached, found themselves in grave difficulties. The deduction to be drawn is that, unless overwhelming fire support is available, tanks should not be landed until defences have been captured and the obstacles cleared.

457 SECURITY

6. The Dirac operators were introduced simply as a means of describing the spin and associated to the fermion components of the Lagrangian. Various other representations of the Dirac operator have been proposed, but the one we used is the most natural one, and it is the only one that has been used in the literature. The Dirac operator is the only one that has been used in the literature, and it is the only one that has been used in the literature.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

(c) The aim should be to determine whether or not the manager is in a position of divulging either the type or the value of the operation. At the same time, the manager or planner must be able to determine the training it will require to carry out the details of their task. The manager will tell the planner the nature of the problem, and obstacles they will have to overcome, and the time, money, and resources which they must impact their task.

Armed with this information and commanders will be able to improve their training to actual potential requirements and to concentrate on the subjects that really matter. It is inevitable that those of us acquiring information will sense that in operation, being prepared, but they will not know when or where.

The preparation of such aids requires time and demands must be taken into account at an early stage in the planning if they are to be of use.

(x) Throughout the preparatory stages the "G" and "Q" staffs of all three Services must work closely together. If this is not the case, it may be found that the most carefully veiled arrangements by one branch are rendered entirely useless, through lack of knowledge on the part of the other.

in the early production of a "cover" plan for the first night of the operation and only their training but their moves to an extent necessary.

It must be recalled that strategic surprise may be completely counterproductive and the constitution of the force given away by the use of wireless, particularly in a well known operational training area, unless this problem is carefully thought out and regulated. The operation of units requires the use of wireless to be carefully regulated in order to be at the required level.

The administrative and operational aspects of the security problem are dealt with in Volume 12 but it may be said here that the same of large quantities of stores, equipment and explosives to make ships and craft a gift to the enemy must be for consideration and control.

It is difficult to encounter in trying to select an area in the South of England which can be completely "sealed" appear to be unobtainable. For instance, it is almost impossible to get even an island like the Isle of Wight completely sealed before the operation. Much may be done, however, to affect this directly through the imposition of partial and temporary censorship, monitoring of telephone lines and by the installation of physical barriers in hotels, public houses and places where gossip is likely to occur.

In the Dieppe operation complete copies of the Military Forces Commander's Operations Orders were taken ashore. It is not considered that there is any justification for such a step and that only important extracts such as code words or time tables need be limited. As in the case of the numbers carried should be reduced to the minimum. Forces concerned will in most cases be well advised to indicate in codes the portions which may be limited and those who are authorized to carry them. To prevent the enemy from obtaining complete copies of these portions which may be captured as being "official" portions, these extracts should be copied in manuscript and have their official heading removed.

368 WHEN TO BRIEF TROOPS

- In the first mounting of the Dieppe operation troops were briefed and embarked on the first day and thereafter had to remain "sealed" for the whole of the five days during which the operation was kept mounted, waiting for the weather to improve. In some of the smaller ships, which were only intended to ferry soldiers across, the discomfort and lack of space and facilities decreased the efficiency of the troops day by day.
- It is therefore desirable to refrain, not only from briefing, but from embarking troops until a long range weather forecast shows some prospect of the weather becoming sufficiently settled to give really good chances of the operation coming off shortly after embarkation and briefing. This was done when the Dieppe operation was ~~not~~ mounted.
- The briefing which has to be given to the aircrews and troops of the airborne division is of necessity much more complicated and, at present, the minimum time required is about four days for the aircrews and two days for the troops. Except in periods of set weather no weather forecast can extend to cover so long a period. It follows that briefing for the airborne division has to take place before there is any real prospect of knowing when the operation is coming off. Further, since the aircrews and troops are not embarked in ships but are scattered in camps, efficient "sealing" can only be done at the expense of focussing attention on the imminence of an operation. The time taken for briefing could probably be reduced to about twelve hours for airborne troops if facilities could be made available for the Airborne Division to reproduce the requisite number of "models" for simultaneous briefing of all units concerned.

369 THE USE OF AIRBORNE TROOPS

- In the original plan for the Dieppe operation Airborne Troops were included to deal with certain important batteries.
- In the final plan for the operation they were omitted.
- The participation of Airborne Troops calls for certain weather conditions, especially as far as light is concerned, and in so doing increases the odds against a particular operation taking place within the favourable period for moon and tide.
- In this respect the Dieppe report makes it clear that though the conditions on the day of the attack were satisfactory for ships and landing craft, they would not have permitted the use of Airborne Troops at the time required in the original plan. In fact, weather conditions suitable both for landing craft and Airborne Troops did not occur at all during the period. Thus, had the latter been included, the operation would have had to be cancelled.
- It should be observed, however, that technique, equipment and methods are continually improving and that conditions which would be considered hazardous or impossible today may become far from impracticable in a few months time.

therefore be included in plans to the extent possible.

- (c) However, if the weather conditions are such that the landing troops should not be allowed to ash, the troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed.

When they should be kept in the area of the beach, the troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed. The troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed. The troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed.

- (d) The troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed. The troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed. The troops should be kept in the area of the beach and the landing operation should be postponed.

CHOICE OF ASSAULT LANDING PLACES

- (a) The choice of the assault landing place is determined primarily by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach. The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach.

- (b) The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach. The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach.

- (c) The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach. The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach. The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach.

Naturally, the nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach. The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach.

This by no means excludes a number of things that may be done by the troops, and perhaps his reserves, as well as the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach. The nature of the beach is determined by the nature of the beach, the nature of the beach, and the nature of the beach.

AIRCRAFT RECOGNITION

- (a) During the Dieppe operation, there were many cases of our own aircraft being engaged by our own guns. Such incidents are always likely to occur in the future. Every possible step must be taken to reduce them to an absolute minimum.

- (b) The following measures are recommended:

- (i) The early issue to all ships and units of photographs and illustrations of various types of aircraft which will be acting in support of the operation, and aircraft likely to be seen. Factors should be considered in the selection of aircraft which will be seen.

- (ii) Arrangements to be made for the early issue of the necessary types of aircraft during training and rehearsal. On such occasions, the necessary types of aircraft should be issued, whenever possible, by the necessary types of aircraft, and the distinctive features which they may be used.

- (iii) During the operation itself, it will be necessary to specially trained personnel, possibly from the Observer Corps, to be posted to ships and landing places so that they are available to distinguish between friendly and hostile aircraft at the earliest moment.

- (iv) Pilots to be instructed to avoid as far as possible flying straight at ships, as the gun crews are bound to treat all aircraft flying straight at their ship as hostile.

- (v) The greatest possible use should be made of the present schools for aircraft recognition established at the various ports.

10. It is recommended that the three that have been agreed upon should be retained as a long-term body. It should be instructed to meet twice a year, starting with the year 2000, to review the progress of the work and that it should be the responsibility of the committee to ensure that the three that have been agreed upon should decide at what time the necessary frequency of meetings should be put into effect. The committee should be funded at a minimum level from the beginning of the year 2000.

There is no question as to the character of the "attaching Duplico" which is a copy of the original of the "Navy" and is not a copy of the "Duplico" but it will be independent of a source that such a copy is made of the original. It is therefore necessary for a "Navy" to be brought from the original to the "Duplico" against the "Duplico".

(d) Given reasonable atmospheric conditions smoke properly used can be a very valuable and safe combined operation.

At Da Nang, the use of aircraft might have been helpful in a number of ways: by making craft during the final stages of their approach, and then withdrawing to the landing base or base of the Naval bombardment of the port, in which, with some aid of a smoke shell or, alternatively, to have had a curtain of smoke across the front of the town by aircraft. If, however, smoke had been put down by either of these methods, then the enemy fighters could not have gone in to make their attack just before the landing, and in this case of smoke laid by aircraft, bombarding ships would probably have lost sight of their target. It seems. The comparative advantages of a fighter attack and no smoke is against a smoke screen and a fighter attack had to be weighed and a decision reached. This isolated incident appears an excellent example of one of the numberless points directly affecting all three Services, which inevitably crops up during the planning of a combined operation and which can only be settled by joint consideration and a common decision on the part of the three commanders.

by special smoke apparatus. Chlor Sulphuric Acid arrived in certain ships and craft

- (iii) by aircraft, some dropping phosphorus smoke bombs and others laying smoke curtains with SC-1.

1. If the assault is carried out in daylight it is virtually certain that smoke will be required to cover the leading unit during the final stages of the approach. Similarly, if steps or craft are required to be comparatively close to the door during daylight hours, then they will require smoke to cover them from direct observation and from an attack. Such screens may have to persist throughout the daylight hours. A long period of this kind entails the carriage and employment of very large quantities of smoke equipment which may require special provision.

c) The withdrawal from a combined operation, especially if the enemy is in close contact and can still bring fire to bear from fixed or mobile batteries, is found to be a difficult undertaking and constitutes a phase of the operation during which smoke will without doubt play a big part. Experiences at Dieppe more than proved its value at a critical time of this sort.

(m) The smoke laid to cover craft as they approach the landing places must follow and not precede action by fighter aircraft against these landing places, and the preliminary Naval bombardment.

nothing impossible and nothing by preference. I should like to see
concrete plan for any definite possibility of continuing our work together
then there will be no important reason that the reader would
not understand. plan for that may increase our knowledge of
each other. See Vol. 1, 10

It is important to note that the above results do not reflect any possible response to the possibility of a paper shortage. In fact, the results show that the stock exchange is not particularly sensitive to the possibility of a paper shortage. This is probably due to the fact that the stock exchange is not a major user of paper.

The company has been in the business of selling and distributing goods for many years. It has a large stock of goods and is able to supply customers with the latest in fashion and design. The company is also known for its excellent customer service and its commitment to quality. It is a well-established business with a long history of success.

[illegible]

The χ^2 test is not applicable in this case because the number of degrees of freedom is not large enough to make the χ^2 distribution a good approximation for the distribution of the standardized residuals. In this case, the residuals are not normally distributed, and the χ^2 test is not applicable. The residuals are not normally distributed, and the χ^2 test is not applicable.

[illegible]

steps are now being taken with the help of the major engineering and scientific societies to reduce the time taken to construct a building.

(viii) Force Commanders will prepare a prompt historical report, throughout the operation, and a final report should be attached to their final

(iv) The Poppo operation showed the need for a careful assessment during the planning stage. Casualty requirements were placed at higher than were anticipated and there is evidence to show that a greater number of paratroopers and grenades should have been used.

75 PROVISION OF SOME FORM OF LIGHT ARTILLERY

On One can assault the great debt of the building plan and is making progress inland, one of the main and urgent requirements will be to help in supporting the fact that no program should not be lost and so that structure of the building can be reassessed without delay.

(b) It is considered that such support can only be provided capably by all propelled artillery and by weapons which can be used with freedom because such weapons will always be in the land and proper clearance of the area will still be accomplished. In only landings equipment which is in any way cumbersome will not fulfil the requirements.

In these circumstances it is suggested that the adoption of 1:2 in plaster and 1:3 in mortars to assaulting units should be considered.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel William J. Donovan

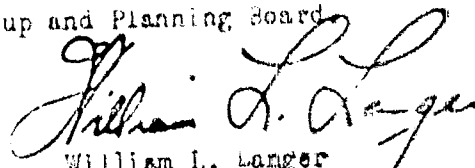
DATE March 3, 1943

FROM: William L. Langer

SUBJECT: Translation of "De Gaulle et les Communistes".

I am sending you herewith a translation of a memorandum on De Gaulle and the Communists which I had prepared by Mr. Boris Souvarine.

A copy of this will go to the Psychological Warfare Situation Room where it will be available to members of the Planning Group and Planning Board.



William L. Langer
Director, Branch of
Research and Analysis

Attachment

SECRET

US MILITARY AND THE COMMUNISTS

SECRET

Mao's invasion of Russia revolutionized the relationship between French Communists and General de Gaulle. The former soon began to make overtures to the new man they had recently allowed to a sort of British philosophy, while they in turn, reciprocated their attention. The new friendship was sealed by Russia's extensive recognition of the fighting French in September 1941. Indeed, the Communists have been exercising so much influence over de Gaulle and his associates that the whole movement threatens to become simply an auxiliary of Moscow grand strategy.

French Communists have played an impressive recovery. Once almost completely discredited because of their "Fifth Column" activities during the war and their collaboration with the Germans after the defeat, they now play the leading role in the underground movement within France. The courage and daring of their acts, their permeation by the Nazis and by Hitler, their intimate association with the Germans and with veterans of the French Army's Intelligence Service, and especially, their long and invaluable experience in organizing and running the machinery of a secret organization — all these factors account for their preponderance.

The personnel of French Communism has changed so radically in the "party line". Three of the most important parties

THE GROWING AND THE COMMUNIST

Summary

Mao's invasion of Russia revolutionized the relationship between French Communists and General de Gaulle. The former soon began to make overtures to the new man they had recently attacked as a tool of British imperialism, while he, in turn, redoubled their attention. The new friendship was sealed by Russia's extensive recognition of the fighting French in September 1942. Indeed, the Communists have been exercising so much influence over de Gaulle and his associates that the whole movement threatens to become simply an auxiliary of Russian grand strategy.

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The personnel of French Communism has changed so radically all the "party line". None of the more important parties

invocation of America.
Great many more would have followed with me if I had been for the
rallied to the collaborationist groups of post war Berlin. I
covered their freedom. An almost equally large proportion have
substantial number, intended in Algeria, have recently re-
killed, either by the hands of my brother and co-workers. A
number along the coast of the war. A few others have been
murders -- many, many, and many -- have been suffering in

SECRET

SECRET (cont)

invasion of Russia.
Great many more have followed suit and it has been for the
called to the collaboration of groups of Jews and Christians. A
covered their freedom. An almost equally large proportion have
substantial number, interested in Algeria, have recently re-
killed, others by the hands of by their own organizations. A
Russia since the onset of the war. A few others have been
members -- Kury, Thayer, and others -- have been involved in

SECRET

DE GAULLE AND THE COMMUNISTS

The relationship between French Communists and Gaullism has been redefined the development of Russian foreign policy and faithfully followed the "party line". After the conclusion of the Russo-German pact in August 1939 French Communists abandoned their pseudo-patriotic anti-war policy. They acted as a "fifth column" during the war and, after the defeat of France, still held the imperialist domination responsible for the war. Two of their leaders, Thorez and Deleau, signed a manifesto (September 1940) denouncing the betrayal of the guilty statesmen, while de Gaulle and his adherents in London were denounced as agents of the City and tools of British pliancy.

The German invasion of Russia obliged French Communists to revise their program. By August 1941 they were trying to attract every sort of French patriot to a new "patriotic front". In September or October 1941, Molotov, the Russian ambassador in London, vainly attempted to secure the admission of two leading Communists, Thorez and Marty, to the de Gaulle Committee.

However, since General de Gaulle was anxious to increase his following and to avert the failure of the United States to recognize him politically, he resumed negotiations with the Communists in London and in March 1942, sent two envoys to Russia, Roger Gauthier and General Petit. On 15 May

- 2 -

SECRET

1942, the Central Committee of the French Communist Party proclaimed a declaration upholding de Gaulle. Party members began to express him openly. De Gaulle's message in Moscow evidently constituted a military agreement, for in September it was announced that fighting French soldiers of the *Armée nationale* were being sent to the front. On 28 September, the French National Committee and the Russian Government issued a joint communique in London announcing Russian recognition of de Gaulle's committee as the only body qualified to represent French interests and to organize French participation in the war. Three weeks later, de Gaulle called for armed resistance in France, a premature appeal which had little effect and was probably inspired by Gueyren who had just returned from Russia. The alliance of the Communists and the followers of de Gaulle was underscored by the arrival in London (January 1943) of Bernard Dreyfus, at one time a Communist Deputy and the secretary of the "Aile de l'IBUS."

In return for recognition by a major power, de Gaulle has apparently subordinated himself sufficiently to the Kremlin to become a trump card in Moscow's political game. This has already become evident in North Africa; similar signs are appearing in France, especially with respect to internal resistance.

* * *

The new direction taken by the "party line" in the summer of 1942 prevented French communists with considerable difficulties. They not only found communications with Moscow next to impossible but also ran the risk of alienating their usual followers by accepting yet

advantage. They have been virtually the only group in France to resist from

Communists, however, have enjoyed an enormous leadership

and during.

and resistance, have rehabilitated their party by their acts of courage

better trained and better armed as they are for the work of inter-

by the heroic struggle of the Russian army. (3) Communist workers,

capitalized on the admiration and hope aroused among conquered peoples

large number of Communist hostages. (2) Communists everywhere have

titles to Jews and Communists and by shooting a disproportionately

by attributing all the acts of violence committed by unprepared per-

Government have restored much of the old popularity of the Communists

some of a rather sentimental nature. (1) The German and the Italy

This development may be accounted for in part by three fac-

tion in the opposite direction.

the outbreak of the Russo-German War, there has been a strong ten-

and fell into disrepute in domestic circles. Nevertheless, when

freedom. It was repudiated by party members and "left-wing" elements

Consequently, Communism was for a time synonymous with

of France, many French Communists became ardent collaborationists.

aimed at separating to the profit of Hitler. Finally, after the fall

they were centers of a movement for autonomy, so called, which really

headquarters of the Communists served the enemy. In Russia and Germany

on the railways, and in distant places. Near the front the local

musical workers and the number of Communist agents arrested in Germany,

the truth will be found; about the Russian collaborationism caused by German

of their policy of sabotage and destruction during the war. Germany

another collaboration. However, they were a highly determined movement

- 4 -

SECRET

abroad the Russians making clandestine safety provision and to provide a system of communications, concealed from French censors, permitting press, and all the work of the pressbureau of an illegal organization. In the use of this apparatus they are mirroring the development, liberals and Socialists are more sympathetic. Although much of this illegal apparatus was destroyed by the police in 1939-40, the apparatus, the methods and, to some extent, the men have remained.

Therefore, the Communists soon captured the leadership of the French underground movement from the Independent supporters of de Gaulle. Their propaganda has been forward by the formation of three groups of secret resistance -- "Liberté", "Combat", and "Franc-Tireur", a circumstance permitting them to use their special talents to the full.

The liaison between de Gaulle and the Communists has been strengthened by the soldiers and agents of the Intelligence Service of the French Army (Second and Fifth Armies), many of whom maintained close relations with the Russian Secret Service. Some of them rallied to de Gaulle and added in the organization of the underground. Several of them who were once members of the secret and revolutionary "Gueularde" are now prominent at London and at Vichy, among them Commandant Fassy, the chief of de Gaulle's Intelligence Service. The "Combat" group was founded by an officer of the Second Bureau who was protected by Fassy, Petain's Minister of the Interior.

Russian influence upon de Gaulle has come also from the governments in exile and from the refugees, many of them "Fellow-travelers", particularly among the Czechoslovaks. In the USA and in Canada "Fellow-

Refugees in Mexico along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico during
André Marty, Jacques Duclos (all deputies).
But no bourgeois: Pierre Brossolette, Gabriel Péri, Lucien Corbeil.
Members of a collaborationist party (Mouvement National)
National Committee or Party's French Committee (MNF); the two com-
mittee members, Marcel Achard (managing director of L'Humanité) and
Clémentine (mother of Robert); Raymond (secretary of the CGT); Jeanne,
Frigère, Dore, Léont, Fanny, Vincent, Bourgeois, Leclercq, Roussier,
Lefebvre, Castellan, Kautsky, Beckmann, Glick, Clement and George -- the
last three of whom have been nominated, undoubtedly by their co-members.

May 1941, several prominent Communists informed their co-workers
that they were being asked to participate in the "National

The members of the "party line" have issued orders to members in the personnel or branch committee. At present the order is given in the following manner:

Woolson's attitude the fighting front forces, the campaign
directed against the so-called foreign policy of Washington.

1

!

• • •

continued by the attack of the Moscow police on 21 June and from 1 October.

responsible for the development of the French Republic, and continued as



Proposed by the "Open Source" group of specialists.
Communicate policy that they are, in the interests of exchange
also with them without sacrificing the need to the nation. Since the
Gaulle and his followers are disappointed, their movements must be
to become simply a supplementary tool in the support of France's
military and diplomatic strategy. Not take danger could still
be easily avoided.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JAN 23 1943

TO: Colonel Donovan

FROM: F. L. Bellin *MB*

From our New York Office we have received the following information which it is claimed came through General Bethouard. The Reporting Board has not disseminated this to anyone and will not do so unless you feel that additional distribution should be made:

"The telegram from Marshal Petain which Darlan received between the time when he gave the order to cease fire and the occupation of Vichy by the Germans contained the following three points (paraphrased, as he had not an exact copy):

"(1) My affectionate remembrances,

"(2) I leave you free to act as you deem best in the interest of France,

"(3) Anything I may say from now on is valueless. I am about to become a prisoner."

CONFIDENTIAL

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C. (25)

16 May 1944

Mr. Sidney S. Miller
116 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Mr. Miller:

Your letter of 12 May 1944 has been received. Unfortunately, General Donovan is now out of the country and it will not be practicable to show it to him for some time.

I am sure that he appreciates your continued interest in the work and the personnel of this organization.

Sincerely yours,

Quinn Shaughnessy
Lieut., USMC
Assistant Chief, Secretariat

W. H. H. MILLER
1846 - 1917
SAMUEL B. MILLER
1880 - 1930

SIDNEY S. MILLER
HAROLD H. DREBELL

Miller & Brodell
115 North Pennsylvania Street
Indianapolis

May 12, 1944

Personal

Major General William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D. C.

Dear Bill:

I know that you are busy and on the go most of the time.

I want to congratulate you on the outstanding job you are doing although due to the nature of it we mere civilians know little or nothing about it. They certainly have kept you and your department out of the public eye insofar as any real information is concerned.

I was forced to fight this war by proxy. I have a 24-year old boy who has just finished his third year in the Marine Corps. He was commissioned a 2nd Lieutenant on March 1st and will finish his Officer's Training at Quantico on May 24th, when I suppose he will be shipped West to one of the more active spots.

While I understand that it is not generally known who the men are working under you, it has come to my attention that you have a Naval Lieutenant (s.g.), Nelson Deranian, under you in some capacity. He is a lawyer here in Indianapolis and is very well thought of. I have a high regard for him and know him to be a man in whom you can put implicit trust and who is the type of fellow who is absolutely fearless and knows how to use his head under all circumstances.

I am taking the liberty of giving you this information, entirely unsolicited by him, as I thought it might be of some aid to you.

If anything should arise in which I could be of service to you, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With kindest regards and every wish for your continued good luck (although I must say you have strained it at times), I am

Sincerely yours,

Sidney S. Miller

vb



BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM F. DONOVAN

44 West Street

NEW YORK

December 5, 1944

Dear Bill:

With reference to the letter

I wrote you recently concerning the
Comtesse de Beaupre, we have now
located her, so there is nothing
further to do in the matter. I
most sincerely appreciate your offer
to help.

Sincerely,
Donovan

Brig. Gen. William F. Donovan,
Office of Strategic Services,
26 E Street,
Washington, D. C.

Office of the Secretary
J. W. Washington
1st Floor, 1400
No more also witness of
and a letter to Colonel Bruce
during this conference.
Mr. Gordon Washington, Inspector
General and Controller, Inspector
General, 1st Floor, 1400
1st Floor, 1400
1st Floor, 1400

JWA/esp

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
DIRECTOR

Sincerely,

I hope we shall have some information for you
soon.
our people in Paris to find out what they saw.
I have your letter of 21 November about the
Countess Henri de Neuchâtel, and I have written to her

Dear Gordon:

Mr. Gordon B. Montschoer
Chairman of the Board
The National City Bank of
New York
New York, New York

20 NOVEMBER 1944

30 November 1944

Colonel D. K. E. Bruce
c/o Commanding General
European Theater No. 1
APO 887

Dear Dave:

I have a letter from Gordon Remickley asking for information as to where the Countess Henri de Beere-paire is living at present. Her last address, at the time the United States entered the war, was Hotel Bristol in Paris. She has done business with the Chase Bank, Rue George V, and also with Mr. Mandelafte, 31 Avenue de l'Opera.

If it is possible to do so, will you make inquiries about her. I shall be very glad if you can obtain some information.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

CHAIRMAN
OF THE BOARD

November 11, 1941

Dear Bill:

The person we would like to find in Paris is the Countess de Bourgoire. Her last address, just prior to the United States entry into the war, was the Hotel Bristol, Paris.

She did business with the Chase Bank, Rue George V, and also with Mr. Montelatte, 32 Avenue de l'Opera.

I would like to have information as to where she is living at the present time.

With warmest regards to you.

Ever sincerely,

Endo S. Reinhardt

Brig. Gen. William J. Donovan,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D. C.

November 21, 1944

U.S.S.R.

The reason we are interested in the lady mentioned in the attached letter is because she is the tenant of a sizable house and goes to Princeton University, and we have had no information about her since America's entry into the war.

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

SECRET

To: General Board

In view of the fact that the matter of Colonel Zakharenko has already been discussed orally with Mr. Bohlen of the State Department, you may wish to have the matter similarly presented orally to Mr. Dunn prior to send him the attached letter.

C. A. Bone
C. A. Bone

SECRET

Office of the Secretariat

(0125)

CONTROL

SECRET**OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES**

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. James H. Duff, Director
Office of European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I should like to inform you that the following statement was made by two of our representatives in London, Mr. J. de Sakhanovsky (Alexis Sakhanovsky), who was chosen, we understand, to head the Russian Liaison section for America:

"Lt. Col. Alexis Sakhanovsky, U. S. Army Corps, just arrived in London from Moscow where he was intelligence officer to General Dean. Colonel Sakhanovsky says that he has prepared at the request of General Dean a detailed report on his impressions of the Soviet Union which is being sent through London for Harry Hopkins. From our conversation with Col. Sakhanovsky we feel strongly that any report of his will be distorted, unbalanced and unreliable."

"Col. Sakhanovsky was born in Russia before the revolution in a very wealthy family. He studied and was known as an industrial designer and the designer of many motor cars and boats for "Squire" magazine and the son of Count Alexis de Sakhanovsky. He is violently anti-Soviet."

"We are not sure exactly what Col. Sakhanovsky's standing is or how much weight may be given to his opinions in Washington (he himself says that General Dean has called the War Department asking that no more false Russian be sent to his mission), but we feel that potentially he could do harm to our relations with our ally."

We have discussed this matter orally with Mr. Bohlen.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

SECRET

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

SECRET

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: General Donovan
FROM: William L. Langer
SUBJECT:

DATE: 18 November 1944

I am sending you herewith a memorandum prepared by the USAR Division. It appears to me that the appointment of Lt. Colonel Sakunoffsky as Army Air Forces Russian Liaison Officer for Germany might have undesirable consequences and it might be wise for you to call the attention of the appropriate authorities to the dangers involved.

William L. Langer
William L. Langer
Chief, Research and
Analysis Branch
cl-

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

9 December 1944

MEMORANDUM

To: Dr. William L. Langer
Via: G. T. Robinson
From: J. A. Morrison
Subject: Lt. Col. A. V. de Sakhnoffsky
(Alexis de Sakhanovsky)

We have just learned from Major Hall (RMA, London) that subject has been designated head of the Army Air Forces Russian liaison section for Germany.

Two months ago we received the following information regarding subject from our two majors in Iran:

"Lt. Col. Alexis Sakhanovsky, U. S. Army Air Corps, just arrived in Teheran from Moscow where he says he was Intelligence Officer to General Dean. Colonel Sakhanovsky says that he has prepared at the request of General Dean a detailed report on his impressions of the Soviet Union which is being sent through Bohlen for Harry Hopkins. From our conversation with Col. Sakhanovsky we feel strongly that any report of his would be distorted, unbalanced and unreliable.

"Col. Sakhanovsky was born in Russia before the revolution in a very wealthy family. In America he was known as an industrial designer and did drawings of snappy motor cars and boats for "Esquire" magazine under the name of Count Alexis de Sakhanovsky. He is violently anti-Soviet.

"We are not sure exactly what Col. Sakhanovsky's standing is or how much weight may be given to his opinions in Washington (he himself says that General Dean has cabled the War Department asking that no more White Russians be sent to his Mission), but we feel that potentially he could do ~~us~~ harm to our relations with our ally."

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"We urge that you look into the status of Col. Sakhanovsky's report and take any steps that seem appropriate".

While subject's name is spelled differently in the London report, there is no doubt that he is the same person, since both reports refer to his motor car design for Equipe magazine.

We have not seen the detailed report subject is reported to have sent to Harry Hopkins. However, on 7 October Dr. Robinson called Mr. Dohlen's attention to the information regarding him we had received from Tehran.

If the views of our two majors are correct, the designation of Lt. Col. Sakhnoffsky as head of an AAF Russian liaison section for Germany would appear to be highly unfortunate.

Should not this development be called to General Donovan's attention?

Incidentally, our London report states that subject is preparing a handbook for the use of his section and has promised to give us a copy.

SECRET

My father's name is John
born in 1915
Dear Dad
I am very glad to hear
from you and hope you are
well. I am doing well and
hope to see you soon. I am
in the country for now
and hope to see you soon.
I am very glad to hear
from you and hope you are
well. I am doing well and
hope to see you soon. I am
in the country for now
and hope to see you soon.

三

[illegible]

+ We can talk now, thank -
 No possibility of going to Rome for the
 moment. Once with nothing to
 do - see - (Can't you get me
 something to do to help to win this
 War which is not winning all
 means - I can speak English
 French & Italian - I am a V.I.P.
 I can talk now, with 400
 lbs. a young man - I am willing
 to do in illness & with very
 little money - I require 1 lb. daily
 see also see -
 I am willing to do anything
 & do anything - If you know
 anything, we can see how far we
 perhaps find further - We can live 40
 lbs. a day - I am willing to do

My return Palace Jan. 10th
My return - Land 1945
Suniper Land
Dear Bill,
I - When very quiet to and
has a telephone a long time ago
I hope you get my answer - free
Plan I have it been another
either from the friends in
either any Father -
When we escape from Facility
which I have it been another
to the - K - country the jump
to the - It is now for another
to the - It is now for another

Monte Carlo Palace
Monte Carlo-Via
(Switzerland)

Jan. 10, 1945

Dear Bill:

You were very kind to send us a telegram a long time ago. I hope you got my answer - since then I haven't heard anything either from you or other friends or even my father.

When we escaped from Fascist Italy I thought we were going to stop in this country ten days or so. It is now ten months and we are still here, stuck.

No possibility of going to home for the moment. Once in Rome nothing to do even there. Can't you get me something to do to help to win this war which is not war by all means. I can speak English, French, and Italian. I am a Veteran but I can still run, ride and drive like a young man. I am rotting away here in idleness and with very little money. Cyprienne and the child are also here.

I am willing to do anything and go anywhere. If you haven't forgotten me let me hear from you perhaps through Dulles.

All our best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ M. A. D.
Maralkin del Drago

23 July 1945

Dear Bill:

Thank you very much for your note. I appreciate your writing me. I am glad you enjoyed your service, and you ought to be back at your work feeling an intense satisfaction with what you have done in the war. It meant a real contribution.

It ought to be gratifying also for you to know that the MO work is gaining new recognition in the Pacific. A lot of the frontier that you helped break is now being recognized.

Sincerely,

Mr. William T. Dewert, Jr.
The Sun
New York 15, New York

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The Sun

WILLIAM F. DEWANT, JR.
Publisher

NEW YORK 19.

July 30, 1948.

Major General William F. Donovan
Director, Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D.C.

My dear General:-

It seems rather strange for me to be back in civilian clothes after over three years in the Army including my eighteen months with Colonel Glavin in North Africa and Italy. However, I have a full time job here.

I wish to be on record in saying how much I enjoyed serving under Colonel Glavin overseas and that I feel great satisfaction in the work accomplished during my tour of duty with O.S.S.

It was a pleasure meeting you in Algeria and Italy. Even though I am no longer connected with O.S.S. I naturally have an interest, as publisher of The Sun, in its work.

If at any time you are in New York and find a free hour I would appreciate getting together with you for lunch or any other time at your convenience.

With best wishes for your continued success,
I am

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Dewant

Dear Father
Don Carl was
scheduled to get this car after
I turned it in.
It would be a good thing
to see if the ideal thing
appears to bring the others up
He will probably have been in
Italy about a month by the
time you arrive
Hope you have a good trip.
Always

WARDMAN PARK HOTEL
Washington, D.C.
12-157

MEMORANDUM

Algiers
22 May 1944To: The Commanding Officer, OSS
Algiers

Subject: DESPAX, Michel Jean Baptiste

1. This man employed by OSS in North Africa under the name of Michel Jean Baptiste Despax is an Austrian Jew whose real name is Jacob Slesner. His sobriquet in OSS is "Pink Eye" as he has one light brown and one blue eye. He speaks several languages and at times has claimed that he is a Pole. Colonel GRENDELINGSKI of the Polish Army now in North Africa states that early in 1940 Despax applied to him for enlistment in the Polish Legion then being formed in Paris, but as he had no proof of Polish citizenship or identification papers of any kind except an Austrian passport, his application was denied. His wife was the widow of an Austrian banker who died sometime before Despax married her, and she is reputed to have been rather wealthy at one time.

2. Despax claims that he served in the French Foreign Legion as a Belgian and that he worked for the Deuxieme Bureau in Paris, where he became acquainted with M. Rigaud and Mr. Robert Murphy. He states that in recognition of the valuable work done for the Deuxieme Bureau he was given a Vichy passport and sent to Algiers where, through Rigaud, he again established contact with Mr. Murphy. Through Murphy he met Colonel Eddy of OSS, who passed him along to Lt. Col. King in Casablanca with favorable recommendations. King employed him and he has remained in the service of OSS in Morocco continuously since that date.

3. Despax is probably about 50 years old, short and rather stocky with a bald pate, partly covered by long sandy grey side hair brushed over the top of his head. He has a ruddy complexion and a clean-shaven face, the most striking feature of which is his eyes of different colors. He always manages to dress well and, having traveled about Europe a great deal, he meets people well, contriving to create the impression that he is a man of the world and always "in the know". Much of the time this is probably correct because he has the faculty of finding out everything that is going on, sometimes

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the French. Two former policy experts, who at the cost of establishing this fact to anything except his own opinion as out the country. His position outside does not permit at the Ministry of War and in police circles through ties. Dupont alone has escaped and is freely received. In various difficulties with the French authorities policy or intelligence work, sooner or later found them that everyone who helped the Americans, particularly in measure of security for the future. It is well known that by playing it he could insure for himself some character to enjoy the part, especially if he believed point, although I believe that it is quite in his or not Dupont wanted to leave the U.S. in order the forced him into the role of a double agent. Whether is not to be believed that they have not long since meaning in cases of this kind are well known, and it French police. The methods employed by the Gestapo be valuable unless backed by the good will of the cease to employ him except a French passport which will elude to protection by the French after the war. He is an enemy with no it not dangerous to him. He is an enemy with no It was then that Dupont's position became quite tangible. Americans quickly found themselves in various cases, intelligence activities, and the British, French and material. This was particularly true as to police and earned. Split up into national allegiances in all other to the Allied cause so far as winning the war is concerned. After the debasement of American troops, the

double mistake. One lay in his position with respect to the French. He is heavily liable to carry, his position changed to person and in every way possible. While this made possible to use his position with one to further the in Russian and completely untrustworthy as far as to trust and rely heavily upon him. But because he valuable access to one in Moscow, and that he wanted himself into most any situation, he was able to render himself for intrigue and his ability to influence the

because of his extremely physical nature, the physical coward. He is unstable, suspicious and almost certainly a probably has no consciousness of truth as a person. He is unstable words and without feeling on any. He another without a second's stop in his mind. His position to another or from the side of a story to air of suggesting Frenchmen he own within from one intelligence is of the not to be trusted type. When it is clear, police and intelligence before it happens. He is quick, polite and intelligent.

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their official positions proved their complete loyalty to the American cause, recently informed us that Despax was in the service of the Deutsche Militaire and was a dangerous man for OSS to employ. They stated that during the summer of 1941 they searched his room and found, in addition to quantities of American canned goods, a small steel safe belonging to the Deutsche Militaire. Also hidden behind the photograph of her father in a silver frame was an Austrian passport with visas by Spain, France and Germany for a trip that Mrs. Despax had planned for November 1942. These statements have not been reported to King, partly because they were not supported by proofs, but particularly because the inferences to be drawn from Despax's general situation are more important and have been clearly evident for nearly a year.

6. Regardless of the foregoing, this man has been a trusted employee of OSS in Casablanca since before the debarkation. At times he has had access to the most secret files and cables, and it is doubtful if there is any information on any subject handled through the office that he has not been able to learn about.

7. Despax has been accused of many things, from placing his own informers at OSS expense in the office of prominent American officials in Casablanca for the benefit of the French, to bribing a mess sergeant to sell him American rations in bulk at the back door of a mess hall. He is alleged to have posed as a representative of the American Consulate in Casablanca and as a confidante of General Donovan, with whom he was in personal correspondence. Documentary proof of his attempt to steal a valuable automobile belonging to OSS has been obtained and submitted to OSS Headquarters in Algiers. Whether the various charges against this man, other than the attempted theft of the automobile, are true is of less importance than the fact that a non-American citizen, carrying a Vichy passport and occupying a position in which he could not resist French police pressure if applied, has been admitted to and retained in a confidential position in an OSS office. It has never been suggested that Despax was insecure so far as the enemy is concerned, and so long as he is physically safe in Allied territory that question will not be important. It is my personal belief, however, that if he were captured by the enemy and his personal safety were at stake, he would divulge all that he knows and work as cheerfully for the Axis as he has for the Americans.

8. Most of the foregoing may have been known to King or the possibility of its being true may have been fully considered by him. He may have concluded that the good work that Despax was doing for OSS outweighed the danger

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of having confidential information reported to the French and thus felt justified in his own use of the man. In order to separate him from his Moroccan contacts and as far as possible from the Securite Militaire, Despex is now being sent to Italy. It is understood that this is a preliminary step looking towards the termination of his employment as soon as a good opportunity can be found, but in the meantime the OSS personnel in Italy should be warned that he is to be treated as a sub-agent and given no confidential information of any kind.

H. F. SANVIG,
Colonel, G.S.C.

SECRET

Copy for Mr. Rittick

*Continued on p. 2 of report
dated 10/1/63*

Subject: 1979 SAIG (none), No. 11044, (none).

To : Colonel J. Edgar Clardy, Chief OSI Mission, Saigon.

1. In November 1963 when the anti-communist regime and application was made to the French mission, the Administrative Police of Cantonment (see paragraph of a 1979 SAIG four-four none No. 11044) which had belonged to the French (Indochina) Cantonment. The case was referred to Cantonment for a few days and on or about November 20, 1963 was turned over by Mr. Edgar Rittick, who at that time was Chief of the Administrative Police, to Mr. Richard Dugan, an employee of the Cantonment office of OSI. Rittick advised that the case was forwarded to him by Dugan as a prize to go to "for the use of Colonel Rittick in Saigon" which Dugan stated that the case was referred to him by Rittick "for the use of the Government". From what I know of the two men, I am inclined to accept Dugan's statement as being more likely and probably the truth. It may well be that Dugan had possession of the case on about the date mentioned in the presence of one of Dugan's lieutenants of police and Captain Andre Bourgeois of the French Army assigned to the C.I.D. 9th Army. Dugan probably saw in a public garage frequently used by OSI and owned by Captain Bourgeois, but was sure Dugan had passed the case to a nearby private garage which he had personally visited. And it was then that one of the lieutenants of the Administrative Police happened to be passing and saw Dugan look the case in his private garage. It seems more than likely that it would never have been seen again by a representative of OSI.

2. According to what the case was to become the property of OSI as a prize to go to, Dugan demanded from Dugan a receipt for it signed by someone in authority in OSI. Dugan agreed to get such a receipt for him but it was not until five months later that he gave Dugan a receipt dated April 16, 1963 signed by Mr. Jean H. (Col.) Bourgeois, who at that time was executive officer in OSI headquarters at Saigon. Photographic copies of the receipt and the covering letter to Dugan are attached as exhibits. It will be noted that the covering letter states all identifying details and appears to have been signed by Dugan but that the receipt which includes the case and registration numbers and states that it has been registered by the Departmental Detachment, 9th Army, Saigon, was obviously signed with an indication of Bourgeois' signature by some other person. These facts suggest that probably Rittick had not correctly informed us to what case was involved when he signed the letter of transmittal.

3. On September 24, 1963, having got the case into his private possession, Dugan turned it in to his own name with a local French insurance agency. By having the case insured in this manner, I suspect Dugan was aware of the policy to no one but the account of OSI, taking his receipt for the receipt. The relevant policy turned in the name of Dugan, bearing the transmittal endorsement together with a receipt signed by Dugan for the insured premium paid to him and returned as exhibit.

4. Sometime in 1963, Dugan purchased at his own expense at a stipulated cost of \$10,000, four civilian type tires which he mounted on the car.

...to be made of him in the development of the situation in North Africa.
...this case would adversely affect the situation there, in my opinion.
...that a full report of the case would be made, but that I did not believe that
...possible effect of the alleged statement of responsibility. I have informed him
...he has been nervous in my presence and twice has asked me what would be the
...consequences if he had been caught. Since these facts have been observed,
...but, as far as I know, this is the first case where absolute proof of his
...guilt has been established.
...by means of a report of study which has been received from him to the
...French employees who have helped him.
...police authorities, has on several occasions been able to make possible the
...King and Deagan to prevent reports by Deagan who, it is believed by local
...with us to the degree where the case was closed, was with him from Colonel
...7. As Deagan's report requests the name of the police inspector who was
...with him, I told him about it and gave him copies of the Inspector's letter and report.
...one. Subsequently, Colonel King had no knowledge of the existence of the case
...and especially why he had never told it. King's report about the
...possibly why he had never mentioned the case in the case of a police
...his own name) why he had told for the Inspector and given out of the case
...one to the Inspector. However, he could not explain why he had mentioned it in
...good shape to be used by General Deagan or Colonel King when either of them
...pleaded that he had been instructed by someone in Algeria to keep the case in
...indicated the facts as reported by him and turned the case over to me. The
...connected with the information I had about the presentation of it, Deagan
...Deagan took it up. It was established that the case was still there and when
...lasted there and by then the case was closed from the Inspector who had been
...had been made of the case and through the Inspector's report the case was closed.
...later and possibly he had mentioned for it. He did not know what the
...possibly from all the information he had about the case and stated on the
...Deagan, in the situation had been the case on the part of the Inspector and he
...Deagan in the situation would give us the facts regarding it.
...by one who had told about the case by one of my old associates who also said
...8. From my contact in Constantinople, I began learning about the case for a few days
...at his request was taken off and returned to him.
...Deagan who had died. He also had a wife and two sons for the last two years
...and married on the one known place which he claimed belonged to a French
...also mentioned as an ally. Nothing in Constantinople or Deagan, he mentioned
...possibly the matter was not mentioned to be the situation of the case. This is
...Deagan (Deagan) should have been mentioned, he claimed that he had been mentioned
...Deagan, on the situation for the case, but he had no facts
...9. In December 1963 Deagan moved in his case from the French matter
...Deagan in the case of each report. This was mentioned to Deagan and he
...Deagan in the case of each report. This was mentioned to Deagan and he
...Deagan in the case of each report. This was mentioned to Deagan and he

1. The above information was obtained from the files of the
and located the home of the party who was the only one
known. This person is a female, approximately 40 years of age, and is married.
The husband and wife are in the same house. In the house there is a small
and a small room. The house is located in the city of New York.
The house is located in the city of New York.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, EXHIBIT
A.P.O. # 340

July 17, 1943.

To : General William Donovan
O.S.S. London - England

From : Michel A. Daspas
O.S.S. Casablanca - P.M.

My dear General :

First allow me to express my gratitude in your recognition of the modest part I played in our recent task, and my thanks for having listened to our reports on the situation.

Herewith is enclosed the list which you asked, of guests who were present at the luncheon at Mrs. Salbert's house on Saturday July 24th.

In the haste of your departure, I forgot to explain to you that the bracelets bought for the "young lady" are, according to the Arab legend, bearers of good luck for the entire week of seven days - there are seven little bracelets.

With my best wishes to the young lady, and my respectful salutations to you, General, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

MDaspas
Michel A. DASPAS

Admiral ...
... 1947

Colonel ...
...
...
...
...

Madame ...
...
...

Madame Jeanne ...
Her husband is ...
Vichyssois and pro-Roosevelt

Mlle Boul ...

Mr. and Mrs. Earle ...
U.S.A. Consul General

Mr. and Mrs. Michel ...

Mr. Francois de ...
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

Mr. Francois de R. O. S. E.
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

Mr. and Mrs. Michel O. S. E. A. X.

Mr. and Mrs. Marie O. S. E. L. C.
U.S.A. General General

Mlle Boul R. O. S. E. R.

Madame Jean de R. A. R. E. L. C.
for husband in 1952
Vichy/Paris and Pro-Commun

Mr. Jean R. O. S. E. L. C.
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

Mr. Jean R. O. S. E. L. C.
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

Mr. Jean R. O. S. E. L. C.
Chef du Cabinet Civil
du Resident General

Charles S. Houston
Assistant Director

Sincerely,

Sincerely,

the circumstances and has no particular
communist affiliations would be normal in
up investigation. The inquiry concerning
were undoubtedly part of a routine follow-
up. The questions asked of your friends
no investigation concerning you is in pro-
of 7 April. I have checked and find that
of the city, I have for reply your letter
Since General Johnson is out

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Mr. Angelo Leone di Tende
225 East 57th Street
New York, N. Y.

12 April 1960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Cheston
 FROM : J. J. Monigan, Jr.
 SUBJECT:

DATE: 13 April 1946

I have discussed the matter concerning which the attached correspondence was written with Col. Pfaff, Mr. van Beuren, and Lt. Thuma.

Apparently the investigation about which Mr. di Trabia's letter was written was the result of the decision of General Donovan. Mr. di Trabia worked for X-2 in Italy and got into some difficulty with Vincent Scamparino's group. It was also learned from Italian SI that he was engaged in New York in raising money for the Italian Action Party. Col. Pfaff, before returning him to Italy, wanted to verify the basic facts concerning di Trabia's activity, and hence with General Donovan's approval directed Mr. van Beuren to accomplish the necessary investigation.

The investigation did disclose Mr. di Trabia's activity in that regard and that, together with the completion of the work for which he was suited, caused X-2 not to return him to Italy.

No investigation is currently being made, and the recital of that fact in the letter for your approval is correct. The remainder of the letter can be justified on the theory that it is in fact a follow-up investigation.

J. J. Monigan, Jr.
 J. J. Monigan, Jr.
 Major, CAC

235 East 37th Street
New York, N.Y.

7 April 1965

Major General William J. Donovan
Director of the Office of Strategic Services
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Donovan:

A number of my friends have been approached lately, and even today, by agents of the Office of Strategic Services. They were asked questions regarding my activities and my political opinions. Some of the questions, such as whether I am a "dangerous man" or whether I am raising money for the Italian Action Party, are apt to be damaging to my reputation besides tarnishing the good name of O.S.S. in view of my connection over two years with this office, whose confidence I enjoyed during this period.

I would, in any case, appear somewhat late to start an investigation of this sort at the present time, since, as you know, termination of my contract with this office was already decided upon.

I should, therefore, appreciate it very much indeed, if you were kind enough to issue orders to the investigating department, which I presume, it will not be difficult to identify, to stop this kind of unpleasantness. My past services, for which I hold your kind letter of appreciation and gratitude, as you are good enough to word it, would, it seems, entitle me to that much consideration.

With my kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

A.C. Lanza di Trabia
A.C. Lanza di Trabia



Copy to: Lt. Col. Roger Pfaff

AIR

File

December 7, 1942

I.

The identification of Darlan with our operations in North Africa presents difficulties which cannot be ignored. These difficulties are not changed, whether Darlan foisted himself upon us or was forced upon us by someone else, or whether we made a deal with him on our own.

II.

By whatever means we were placed in this position, we have before us the very practical problem of eliminating the political leadership of Darlan with its attendant consequences to the French people and to our own successful prosecution of the war. Our great influence with the people of Europe has been due not only to our strength but to our straight dealing. It is apparent that the continuance of the present situation will weaken our traditional position. We cannot wait too long to find a solution.

III.

While it is essential to prevent the concentration of power in Darlan, it may be impossible for us at this time to repudiate him--at least until Tunisia has been settled. But it is possible to reassure that part of France which has been ~~shocked~~ collaboration and which is now so shocked and stunned as to be incapable of action.

-2-

IV.

It has been suggested that ~~a representation of French~~ ^{Deputy French} should be brought out by us and set up in North Africa. I think that has its difficulties--first, it would mean that we were setting up a puppet government, and second, it would be only another refugee government. We cannot be placed in the position of selecting either an individual or a group to act for the people of France. There must be some appeal to us by those who are making the basic fight.

V.

I therefore suggest the following:

That we stimulate the setting up in Occupied France of a national committee or a coalition government--a coalition of those various elements that have combined together to form patriot armies and to carry on underground the work of resistance to the invader

Such action would constitute a basis for a democratic form of government and of leadership later on. Such a government would have its strength by reason of its position within the country and it could rely on us ^{for communication and} support. Once set up, that government could issue its manifesto, either anonymously or ⁱⁿ by the name, of its

sign

-3-

asserting
setting its authority over North Africa and asking the United States to accept the trusteeship of that territory until France could be freed to act for itself.

It seems to me that so constituted, it would be an answer to the legitimacy of succession argument of Larian and the French army, that sanction would be given to our control in North Africa and we would be reestablished on an honest relationship with the French people.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

70

7

1000

2017



4-11-68

[Signature]

—



III. It may be interpreted for us
as the 10 is against Britain - it is
not the 10 is against Britain. It is
in Britain to maintain the part of France
which is stable and strong and 5
left for the world movement of action
our own people decide the form of
control by the support of Britain. Another
must be done - to make comparison
about and the people of France

IV. It is thought to
this and - It is not only necessary
France to establish a government. The
a government in French Africa because
This would mean only another step

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Government - which would be in furtherance of
in France and a permanent residence of
France - Not a political position in domestic
Advocate by us - because this is possible
mean the election with which we are
engaged. In
1 - To estimate the setting up in
described France - 9 - a million people
A coalition of the various elements that
have combined together to form their political
movement and to carry on the underground
work coalition into. within the atmosphere
also one and unknown is having - 15
kind manner its strength by means of
its action and could only upon us

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D C

the commitment, and, especially, such support
does set up a direct pressure on
the enemy to, meeting all military needs
in Africa, and acting as the support
the leadership of that country under
this condition would be great. It
act for itself - to convince the
land he can answer to the
by timely decision against a decision
and the French Army, much of the French
to an extent in North Africa, and
activity is in an Army ~~position~~
activity with the French people.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

INTEROFFICE MEMO

TO: Colonel Donovan

DATE November 27, 1962

FROM: Major Bruce

SUBJECT:

The following information regarding the Dakar situation, which has just been obtained from the State Department, may be of interest to you.

The first telegram has just come through from Flexer, U.S. Consul, who has, up to now, been interned. He was released on November 23 and permitted to re-open the Consulate; however, he has not actually done so but is awaiting instructions from the Department. The only thing of interest which he has to say in his telegram is that Boisson has impressed everyone with the announcement that there would be no foreign occupation of French West Africa. The telegram was sent "en clair" since Flexer destroyed his codes when relations were severed.

Of more significance is the fact that three groups of U.S. Army officers, totalling about ten men and under Colonel Merrick, are leaving at once for Dakar in order to do topographic work on airfields in French West Africa. I assume this means that it is planned to use such fields for the movement of aircraft from our West African bases to the North African Front.

Colonel Merrick is carrying fresh State Department codes to Flexer.

D.B.
David Bruce

SECRET

June 10, 1944

Mr. Stephen Early
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

Thank you very much for your letter
of the 9th. I appreciate your letting me see the
letters concerning Djangaroff. This would indicate
that at least he has fooled "some of our people
some of the time".

I am returning the file. Many thanks.

Sincerely,

James H. Murphy

Enclosures

Mr. James (Lynn)
Assistant to the Director,
Office of Management and Administration,
25th and E Street,
Washington, D. C.



Very truly yours,

Enclosed for Mr. James (Lynn) are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above. The LHM is being furnished to you for your information and for your use in the performance of your duties.

Very truly yours,

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

No. W-191

March 28th, 1942.

TO: 40

Following your request for information about George Djangaroff, we have been informed that he claims to be Russian. He is an adventurer and has had many jobs as publicity man and sales manager. He is said to have been paid \$50,000 a year by General Trujillo, San Domingo, for publicity.

Djangaroff is personally connected with the State Department and Department of Justice, believed connected with narcotic traffic, and to have been approached by both Japanese and Germans for intelligence work.

He operates an A.B.C. News Bureau and is believed to be associated with one Vonsiatzky, Russian "Fascist" leader, suspected Japanese agent.

Djangaroff is known to have made two trips to Argentina for undisclosed reasons but we have no knowledge of any oil deals.

Co. W-101

March 26th, 1943.

TO: GO

Following your request for information about George Djangaroff, we have been informed that he claims to be Russian. He is an advertiser and has had many jobs as publicity man and sales manager. He is said to have been paid \$50,000 a year by General Trujillo, San Domingo, for publicity.

Djangaroff is persona non grata with the State Department and Department of Justice, believed connected with narcotic traffic, and to have been approached by both Japanese and Germans for intelligence work.

He operates an A.B.C. News Bureau and is believed to be associated with one Vonsiatelsky, Russian "Fascist" leader, suspected Japanese agent.

Djangaroff is known to have made two trips to Argentina for undisclosed reasons but we have no knowledge of any oil deals.

SUBJECT: GEORGE DJANGEROFF

SOURCE: ****

DATE OF INFORMATION: APRIL 8, 1948.

DATE OF REPORT: APRIL 9, 1948.

REMARKS: DATES ARE SUBJECT TO CHECK.

In 1937 or 1938, Djangeroff was asked by Hamilton Fish to "handle a transaction involving the purchase of oil" that the latter had made through Trujillo, then in Santo Domingo. The quantity of oil is not known, but Fish's remuneration was \$100,000, and that promised Djangeroff between \$50,000 and \$70,000. (Djangeroff says that he did not receive his share, but Source believes that it was paid to him in Santo Domingo.) At about this time, Djangeroff "made several trips to Venezuela, probably in connection with Fish's business", and Fish himself went to Europe. Upon Djangeroff's return to New York, Fish cabled him to arrange for a safe disposition of his \$100,000, however Djangeroff replied that the affair was "too hot to touch" and declined to have any further part in it. Fish then made other arrangements for the disposition of his money, which, it is thought was in cash and not in cheque form.

Source disclaimed knowledge of further details, except that the oil was "for an un-named foreign country".

Q

Ms. 626

12/1/42

Re: GEORGE DJANGAROFF

The above-mentioned George DJANGAROFF, who claims to be a Russian, is an adventurer who has been "in and out of the money" at various periods in his life, and has often been penniless. He was publicity man for Ganna WALSKA and later sales representative for "GANNA WALSKA PERFORMERS." His latest large position was with General TRUSTILO of Santo Domingo, from whom he received \$50,000 per year for publicity purposes. He was married to and divorced from the widow of the late Marcus DALY, whom he would now like to re-marry for her money, which he says amounts to \$20,000,000. It is reported that she has refused him.

He attempted to persuade the Mexican Ambassador to appoint him as public relations counsel.

It is said that DJANGAROFF is persona non grata with the State Department, and particularly with Sumner WELLES. DJANGAROFF produces an old letter from Cordell HULL in support of his claim that his persona grata, but this does not illustrate the general attitude of the State Department with regard to him. It is also reported that DJANGAROFF has had a little trouble with the Department of Justice, and he is said to have been involved in a narcotics "racket" in this country and apprehended on this account. DJANGAROFF had made many enemies in Washington press circles.

We have been informed that both the Germans and the Japanese have attempted to employ him for intelligence work.

WUDDO 68

SA NEWYORK NY JAN 5 1958

JAN 5 1958

COL WM J DOMIVAN

FEDERAL TRADE COMM BLDG

FOLLOWING MEMO DEC 25TH COPY OF WHICH WAS MAILED TO
 YOU HAD CONFERENCE LAST FRIDAY LAWRENCE
 DUGAN STATE DEPARTMENT. SATURDAY NELSON
 ROCKEFELLER AND [REDACTED] ASSOCIATES. MR WELLES
 STATED THAT HE WILL BE GUIDED BY DECISION
 MADE BY DUGAN ROCKEFELLER AND YOURSELF I BELIEVE MY
 PROPOSAL HAS REAL MERIT AND WILL BE
 HELPFUL IN OVERCOMING AXIS PROPAGANDA IN SOUTHAMERICA
 LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.
 WILL COMMUNICATE WITH YOU TOMORROW
 MORNING

GEORGE DJAMAROFF.

1246P

26.

*This memo is in working
 + under file on matter
 with at 5*

DEC 27 1941

DARLE DUAMON
VOLUNTEER & SQUADGEORGE DUAMON
1000 10th Avenue
New York

December 26th, 1941.

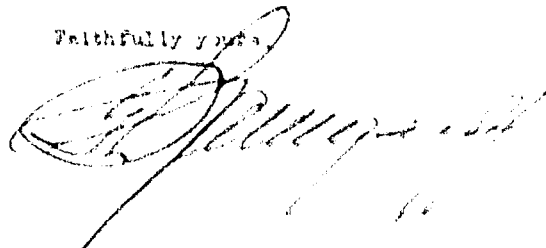
Colonel William J. Donovan,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel:

While in Washington the beginning of this week, I saw Mr. Clark, Assistant to the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs and upon his suggestion I saw the Directors of several different sections. At their request I am sending memorandum, copy of which I am enclosing.

With best regards and wishing you a very happy New Year, I am

Faithfully yours,



GD:ky

W.

0212

Very sincerely yours,

Because their methods and techniques are well-known to me, it is my hope that my knowledge and past experience might be of some value in the present emergency.

He are in the way and we have made on the battlefield. If you don't shoot your enemy first, he will shoot you. In the field of propaganda in South America, we have a very powerful enemy in the form of well-trained German and Italian propagandists.

Following our conversation, I passed your request on and told me Mr. Harrison who referred me to Mr. Henry V. French. Upon the suggestion of Mr. French, I am sending a memorandum to Mr. French's address, copy of which is herewith attached.

Dear Mr. French

Mr. William L. French,
Assistant to the Director of Labor-Relations Affairs,
General Executive Building,
Washington, D. C.

Respectfully,
November 20, 1941.

WLL

[illegible]

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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 540 EAST 58TH STREET
 CHICAGO, ILL. 60637
 TEL. 773-9365

communications using radio and other media and
control groups and by the use of radio in land
operations. American operations with the use of radio in land
in their respective countries.

As a result, we developed broad and
flexible relations between these countries and
our people. In both cases, it was the free
flow of these relations and, moreover, the
publicity of these relations for many years prior to
this visit, was not foreseeable.

The above services was organized in
1958 and continued until 1961. This period was
marked by the death of George Washington, who
was a major factor in the development of the
a reputation in the South American countries
and the new service was held.

The above service created a Washington
column. The Washington column was a well-known
correspondence in Washington (likely reporting
activities of various agents in South America) (M.A.)
Public column which was a source of information in
LA. (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.)
have by wire and air mail (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.)
note (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.) (M.A.)

Handwritten: J. Edgar Hoover

CABLE BUAMODAN
VOLUME 8-2800

GEORGE JEANMARIE
FOR THE AMERICAN
NEW YORK

September 14, 1941

Colonel William J. Donovan
Federal Trade Commission Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

I am flying tonight to Montreal to see
Marcus Daly in connection with his affairs and I expect to stop
in Washington on my way to New York next Monday.

In view of the existence of a state of war,
I feel that my past experience may be of service to my country.

I am enclosing commendations from which you
will see my various experience as public relations counsel.

I am also writing Mr. Rockefeller who thought
that he might be able to see me if I come to Washington.

With my best regards,

Faithfully yours,

Handwritten signature: G. Jeanmarie

GD/m

Handwritten notes:
10/23/41
Called - did not get
appointment
cc

W

COMMENTS

George Djangeroff has for the past fifteen years played an important part in developing public relations, methods and techniques. He has been responsible for many outstanding campaigns of publicity and public relations and has acted as public relations counsel to governments and corporations. In 1939 he was appointed public relations counsel to the Inter-parliamentary Conference at Oslo, Norway. Some comments on his work are:

Dr. L. S. ROWE, Director-General of the Pan-American Union, Washington, D.C.

"I want to take an early opportunity to congratulate you on the admirable ceremonies held at the New York World's Fair."

HAROLD F. McCORMICK, International Harvester Co., Chicago, Illinois.

"To my mind George Djangeroff has accomplished splendid work...."

MARTIN W. LITTLETON, Attorney, New York, N.Y.

"I have had many occasions to be associated with Mr. George Djangeroff, President of the ABC News Service, and have found him intelligent, very trustworthy and exceedingly tactful... He had experience and the unusual quality of forming public opinion.....coupled with a very wide acquaintance. He will be a very desirable associate."

HAMILTON FISH, Congressman, Washington, D.C.

"George Djangeroff did a fine job of forming public opinion... He is the type of man who puts his shoulder to the wheel and gets results. He is capable and has knowledge and experience in newspaper work in this country, as well as in foreign countries....."

GEORGE GORDON BATTIE, Attorney, New York
N. Y.

"This is a line to congratulate you
on the success of the celebration
yesterday.. you deserve great credit
...It was a pleasure to be associat-
ed with you in the matter."

SENOR VIRGILIO ALVAREZ PINA, President
of the Administrative Council of the
District of Santo Domingo, D. R.

"I wish to express my very heartiest
congratulations to you for the splen-
did success of the ceremony which was
held in the Court of Honor of the New
York World's Fair. This event, in
which no detail was omitted in order
to make it brilliant and splendid, has
been most effective for the purpose
desired...and at the same time has
served to make the Dominican Republic
more important through the publicity
received in the newspapers, which has
also been under your direction."

WILLIAM ORKEN, President American Federation
of Labor.

"George Djangaroff secured and organized
the support of over two hundred civic,
labor and patriotic organizations, com-
bining the Anti-Communist sentiment of
the country into one group."

MRS. HENRY P. (JULIA STINSON) LOOMIS,
President, American Cavalry Fund - New York,
N.Y. (Aunt of the Secretary of War.)

"I have known George Djangaroff for many
years, and at different times he has helped me
in various matters of importance in which I was
interested, and where I can say his aid was of
the greatest value. I have never found him any-
thing but trustworthy... I feel that his ser-
vices would be excellent in any cause, and
might even be invaluable."

and many others.

OSAMU DZAMBOV
VOLUNTEER R. S. 1911

OSAMU DZAMBOV
VOLUNTEER R. S. 1911
NEW YORK

OSAMU DZAMBOV
VOLUNTEER R. S. 1911

Dear Colonel Donovan:

Mr. Alexander Kasan, born 1874
40th Street, Astoria, L. I., who has just
arrived from the continent, is very anxious
to see you in connection with Russian affairs.

I have known Mr. Kasan for
many years. He is the head of the young
Russian movement with a following in prac-
tically every country in the world. He may
have some information that would be of
interest to you or to anyone you may suggest.

Faithfully yours,

Osamu DZAMBOV
Osamu DZAMBOV

PS: I am having a little difficulty with Judson
Gerard in connection with Marcus Daly's affairs.

Colonel William J. Donovan,
Federal Trade Commission Building,
Washington, D.C.

788
12
September 20, 1941

Dear Edgari

Thank you for your note of the 18th.
Djengaroff came in to see me. I told him we had
no place for him here in any capacity.

Thank you for writing me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

September 19, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
Aper Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Donovan:

I understand that you either have been
or may be in touch with George Djangeroff for which
reason I am transmitting herewith a summary memoran-
dum of information contained in our files which
I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "J. Edgar Hoover", is written below the typed name.

Enclosure

MEMORANDUM

September 17, 1941

RE: GEORGE JAMHAR DJANGAROFF, with aliases

Djangaroff is the subject of a Registration Act investigation which was opened at the request of Assistant Secretary of State Adolf A. Berle, Jr., who advised that Djangaroff was receiving a split on oil shipments from Mexico to Santo Domingo, and was in turn splitting his commission with Congressman Hamilton Fish of New York. At that time, Mr. Berle also advised that Djangaroff was registered with the State Department as publicity agent for the Dominican Republic. He desired investigation on the theory that Hamilton Fish should also be registered if he was receiving part of the commission of a registered agent.

Considerable investigation has been conducted without substantiating the allegation regarding Djangaroff and Congressman Hamilton Fish receiving any commissions on oil shipments. It was determined that in 1939 Djangaroff was receiving \$50,000.00 per year for his services as Advertising and Publicity Relations Counsel for the Dominican Republic. This contract is believed to have been canceled.

Djangaroff was naturalized January 6, 1926. In his declaration of intention to become a citizen, he stated he was born September 17, 1897 in Caucasus, Russia. He claimed to have arrived in the United States August 3, 1920, his last previous residence having been Constantinople, Turkey. The declaration of intention was filed under the name George John Jamhar. The certificate of arrival attached to his petition for naturalization attests that Fahmer Koharsouni Kourken arrived in the United States on August 30, 1920. The "New York American" on October 26, 1932, reported that Djangaroff admitted he entered the United States under forged papers in 1920, and that this was the only way he could get out of Russia and into the United States.

In checking his credit, it was discovered that several judgments have been filed against him in New York City. In 1939 he was maintaining a moderate four figure bank account at the Guaranty Trust Company in New York City. It was found that he practically exhausted this account between deposits of his salary check which amounted to something over \$4,000.00 per month. He occupied a suite, normally renting for \$375.00 per month, at the Waldorf-Astoria for fifteen months in 1938 and 1939. He obtained this suite gratis because he arranged to bring the Trujillo party to the hotel during their visit to the New York World's Fair. It was found that he still owes the hotel \$200.00 for services rendered during this period.

It has been learned that he hired Royce H. Powell, nephew of Ralph W. Shelden Hill, Assistant Legal Counsel of the State Department, to obtain confidential information from the State Department files concerning transactions between South American countries and the United States. Hill was disbarred by the State Department for unethical conduct.

From Djengareff's secretary it was learned that he is most trustworthy and trustworthy, and carries a photo for which he has a New York Police Department permit. He seems to be well-informed as a bad risk in financial matters, and his manner is so offensive that he makes enemies easily. It is reported that he is particularly disliked by officers of the State Department, including Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles, and has a very hostile attitude toward the latter official.

On August 26, 1930, the New York Herald Tribune carried an article which stated that Djengareff obtained what amounted to fraudulent affidavits identifying Peder Klavins, head of Amberg, as a former agent of the Russian Secret Police. Apparently he did this in behalf of Congressman Hamilton Fish, who was head of a Congressional Committee investigating Communist activities.

About 1932, the Federated Press described Djengareff as a Russian Monarchist, plotter and peddler of the now completely discredited Whelan Documents.

He is reported to have married Mrs. Warren Daly II on July 20, 1932 in London. She is supposed to be worth about \$7,000,000.00. She divorced him late in 1935 in Reno, Nevada.

In 1935 it was necessary for the Special Agent in Charge at New York City to contact Djengareff to warn him about falsely giving the impression that he was connected with the Bureau. At that time in conversations with acquaintances he was making reference to "Wagner Hoover" as an intimate friend of his. When interviewed he stated he had met the Director, which was not true.

[Handwritten signature]



SECRET

JOHN C. WILEY

John

I am communicating the attached
memorandum to you only. If you wish
it to go to anyone else, would you
be so good as to let me know.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WILEY

January 1, 1940

John

POST SECRET

100-4007

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR, CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

1. Davila reported that he had been in contact with Antonescu, who reiterated his belief that Antonescu, through his close collaboration with the Germans, was ultimately responsible for the Romanian and that, if he saw a chance to escape from the Germans in the east, he would immediately leave. I asked him of it. 1. Davila stressed the strategic importance of sabotage and a "score set back" policy in the mountains and fields. He said he believed it was possible to establish contact with Antonescu and that he would be able to make propositions to him. I inquired if it were possible to formulate propositions which might instill confidence into Antonescu. 1. Davila was strongly of the belief that assurances backed by the United States and Great Britain, with regard to Rumania's future status, would have great bearing on Antonescu's policy. Naturally, 1. Davila continued, the great source of worry to Antonescu and to Rumanians in general was the Soviet Union. I inquired whether Soviet assurances to Rumania would be accepted by the Rumanians as completely

reassuring. He thought that if the word could be given
American assurances of a parallel nature, they would be a great
factory to Antonescu.

M. Davila turned to the subject of Antonescu and
stated that in his opinion, if there was a date for a
post-war settlement, Antonescu would be a great asset.

I inquired of M. Davila whether there was any communication
to Antonescu ~~was~~ in existence. M. Davila answered in the
affirmative; a certain American official had been sent "very
much on our side". He was sure that this official would be
in a position to convey discreetly any proposals and sugges-
tions which it might be desired to communicate.

John L. Allen
John L. Allen.

JCW:BJ

Darlan, Admiral RVR
** H/NAH No. 71*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEC 13 1942

** London*
** Opinions*

[Signature] To: Colonel Donovan
 From: P. L. Mayer *[initials]*

Herewith a report which has just come to hand through Shepardon in London dealing with international opinion there regarding the Darlan affair.

In addition to its great general interest this report aroused a speculation in my mind which Mott Belin suggested I pass on to you for whatever it may be worth -- to wit; that the apparent unanimity of opposition to our Darlan policy may derive from a conscious or unconscious desire abroad to use the Darlan affair to discredit American influence in Europe. If, as I suspect, they want our help but not our hegemony here was a chance to smack us down on this intervention in important European politics?

[Handwritten mark: a star-like symbol]

[Handwritten mark: a large 'D' with a checkmark]

Enclosure

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L-473

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

From our London Office the attached report has been received, from an unofficial American source enjoying exceptionally good contacts with representatives of the Russian Government and those of certain of the governments in exile in Great Britain.

Enclosure

December 12, 1942

Beliniche

Copy to: Donovan, Bruce, Ref. Room, Doering, Hughes,
State, R&A, Shapito, Huntington

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A 165

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
Washington, D. C.

I would like to give a round-up of international reactions to the American Darlan policy, both before and after Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of it.

Darlan is still recognized by the Americans as the administrator, or the factual head of the French Government, in French North Africa, with Giraud as Commander of the African French Forces under him. Flaudin and some of the Vichy Cabinet Ministers are reported in North Africa, and Chautemps on his way from America. These developments have caused consternation among my international acquaintances in London, including the French, the British, the Americans, the Russians and the Exiled Governments. Never have I come across a consensus of opinion so unanimously hostile to American policy as in this case.

1) What originally looked like another Free French trouble, unfurled into an international political conflict among the United Nations. Everybody realizes that the British and the Americans have no political strategy in common. I have already reported on Mr. Churchill's washing his hands of the affair before DeGaulle. Every single Britisher I have talked to shrugs his shoulders at American adventures in European wonderland. The British press takes the same line in gentle terms, making a logistical case in favor of a purely military expediency in the American-Darlan wedding.

2) Another international comment is this: for the first time in this war the British and the Soviet diplomacies have become united against the American diplomacy. The Russians of London, occupying the highest positions in the Soviet Embassy, are unequivocally and determinedly for DeGaulle as against Darlan. They, I find, are the best informed about the details of the case. I have talked to two of them, both of them political commissars and members of the Bolshevik Party, Mr. Gromof and Mr. Graur. They argue that it is not Mr. Roosevelt who accepted General Eisenhower's arrangements, but General Eisenhower who accepted Mr. Roosevelt's arrangements. These arrangements, they continue, are clearly a logical and inevitable consequence of a traditional and stubborn policy of the State Department, which consistently seeks agreement with the reactionary Catholics of Eastern Europe (don't forget that Russians are either irreligious or Orthodox, and that they like other Orthodox Slavs, would rather be dead than Catholic). To support their argument the Russians of London point out: a) American pro-Franco attitude in the Spanish Civil War; b) American coddling of Otto Habsburg for a Central-European Confederation; c) American recognition of Vichy; d) American dealings with the Vatican through Mr. Byron Taylor;

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A 4554

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

-2-

a) American boosting of Giraud and, worse, of Darlan, at the expense of DeGaulle.

When my Russian acquaintances in London asked me what I thought of it all, I countered, "What do you think of it?" The answer, each time, has been a speechless grin.

3) All Americans I have talked to, including the members of my own office, hope the U.S. is using Darlan for temporary military tricks and will chuck him immediately afterwards. No one expects Mr. Roosevelt to accept Darlan for the duration of the war.

4) The Free French are drawing together, in so far as London is concerned. I have reported the case of an anti-DeGaulle becoming DeGaulle. I could report other cases. The two DeGaulle emissaries - one of them was Mr. Flaven - who were to go to North Africa to negotiate with Giraud last week, never left England because, I understand, the National Committee of the Fighting French refused to let them go to negotiate with Darlan.

From the Free French I got this argument: whatever objection may be raised against DeGaulle, he has a clean patriotic record, and Darlan hasn't. Why the Americans preferred to deal with Frenchmen of unclean patriotic record is something, I am told, the Americans will some day have to explain to the French people.

In any case, the argument continues, the French can't any longer be accused of not being able to get together, for it is the Americans who prevent them from doing so.

5) American dealings with Darlan have thrown a veritable panic into the ranks of the Exiled Governments. As a Serb put it, "Let's pack and get out of here. Next thing you know, the Americans will make a pact with Hedich to liberate Serbia." "Why in hell did we oppose Germany and go into exile anyway?" was another comment. "If we had only had enough sense to be Quislings, we would now be in a position to negotiate."

Even after Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of the Darlan affair, the feeling runs high among the London exiles from the Continent. A cynical realization permeates their ranks that the Quislings have outsmarted the patriots and that, after all, it pays to be a traitor.

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A 358

OFFICE OF AMERICAN AFFAIRS

-3-

All the reactions and criticisms I have heard I would sum up this way.

A) The United Nations, in opposition to Hitler, have proclaimed certain moral principles. These principles cannot be materialized by immoral actions.

B) American agreement with Darlan is a blow to all European Quislings and a blow to all European fascists. Very explanations will be needed to account for this error in political warfare.

C) American agreement with Darlan is a dangerous precedent, harmful to American prestige itself. For the first time since her entry into the war America intervenes in Europe's political affairs, and the first agreement she makes is with reactionaries and traitors.

D) Agreement with Darlan is a call for a French Civil War in the future. Therefore, whatever American lives may have been saved by this agreement, it is no economy of blood, because many more lives may be lost in some future accounting over the American action.

E) Mr. Roosevelt's explanation of agreement with Darlan, while pacifying at first reading, has following loopholes on second reading: aa) It was obviously forced by indignation among the Allies; bb) it buries an open door, that is, it explains the obvious: that agreement with Darlan is temporary, dictated only by reasons of military expediency. So is the British agreement with DeGaulle. Neither America nor Britain can set up a permanent French Government, and to say that it is up to the French people to choose their own Government after the war is an explanation of the obvious.

Mr. Roosevelt's explanation does not define the relation of Darlan's regime in one part of the French Empire to DeGaulle's regime in another part of the French Empire. Nor does it define the temporary character of Darlan's regime: valid during the North-African campaign or for the duration of the war?

F) Even "military expediency" is doubtful as a ground for the recognition of Darlan: the resistance to American troops in French North Africa was greater than expected, and Darlan was unable to prevent it. He was supposed to turn the Vichy fleet over to the Allies, and he did not turn it over.

[SECRET]

December 31, 1942

MEMORANDUM TO COLONEL DOWMAN

There is attached a copy of a letter
which I have just received from Bill Maddox,
which will be of interest to you.

AB
David Bruce

Adel-
Read T
returning

JB 1/20

SECRET

COPY

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

NY AIRMAIL

AMERICAN EMBASSY
LONDON

December 14, 1942

TO: Major Bruce
FROM: William P. Maddox

I asked Lyman Kirkpatrick to find out what he could about the secret session of the House of Commons on Thursday, December 10th -- convened to consider the Darlan affair. He turned up yesterday with the attached report which strikes me as being an extremely good job. I am forwarding it to you for the information of your office.

W. P. M.

Enclosure
SA 1452

SECRET
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

TO: Mr. William P. Maddox
FROM: Mr. Kirkpatrick

I have ascertained the following facts concerning the secret session of Parliament on Thursday, December 10th, in regard to the continuance of the Darlan government in North Africa. These facts have come to me through an intermediary who talked directly with Mr. Anthony Eden.

In essence, this was what Mr. Eden, in company with the Prime Minister, told the House of Commons. He traced the entire course of events leading up to the Allied invasion of North Africa, describing in detail how the British government had been consulted on every move. Shortly before the actual invasion four American Agents who had been operating in North Africa came to London with a report for General Eisenhower. At this juncture the Foreign Office was asked if they would care to have a representative sit in on these sessions. The representative did, and it was stated that his relationship with General Eisenhower was most cordial, with the result that General Eisenhower appointed him as head of a special advisory committee on which these four Americans sat. When General Eisenhower moved his headquarters to North Africa this representative of the Foreign Office accompanied him, not as head of this advisory committee, but simply as a liaison officer. Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that the Foreign Office was constantly advised of all progress in the relations between Darlan and General Eisenhower.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

- 2 -

It was stated that when General Eisenhower was at Gibraltar he received an urgent message from Lieutenant General Mark Clark, asking him to come to Algiers to negotiate an agreement with Admiral Darlan. It appears that General Clark had been holding discussions with Darlan, and had reached the conclusion that Darlan was the only man who could stop the fighting. It appears that Giraud was asked to become head of French North Africa, but admitted his inability to secure any following among the African Colonial troops.

After the Darlan statement that he had assumed supreme command of all French North Africa, it appears that President Roosevelt sent hard orders to General Eisenhower that all future statements by Darlan of this nature should be stopped. The gist of this order, according to Mr. Eden, was that General Eisenhower should keep firm control over the statements and movements of Admiral Darlan.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons that the British government has suggested to Ambassador Winant that a Minister of State, representing either Britain or the United States, be sent to North Africa to be political adviser to General Eisenhower, and to gradually assume administrative control of that territory. The British have intimated to Mr. Winant that his Majesty's government would prefer a British Minister of State in view of the greater British experience in colonial administration. Mr. Eden said that Ambassador Winant was returning to the United States within the next few days with this report.

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OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

in his statement to the House of Commons, reported that he had been in constant communication with President Roosevelt on the situation in North Africa, and had been advised of each move made by the American military staff. Mr. Eden also said that it was his "understanding" that all the arrangements in North Africa had been made by the War Department, and that the State Department had not been concerned in the matter whatsoever. In his talk with my informant he said that he understood the compartmentalization in Washington would make it possible for the War Department to do this without consulting the State Department. When queried as to the position of Mr. Robert Murphy, who personally participated in the talks at Algiers, the Foreign Minister stated that he understood Mr. Murphy was operating as personal representative of President Roosevelt.

I was told that the House of Commons was very well satisfied by the explanation of the Foreign Minister and the Prime Minister on the Darlan affair, and that as far as the British government is concerned the matter is now in the hands of Mr. Winant, and they will await the results of his visit back to Washington.

/s/ L.B.K.

SECRET
OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

(9179)

Office of the Secretary

JOHN W. AUSTIN
101 1st, 2nd

WOULD YOU BE PLEASED TO
GENERAL COMBAT BUREAU. I DO NOT
HAVE THAT CAPT. ONLY WOULD BE THE
REFERRED IN ANY KIND OF RECORDING
MOST EXCEPT ONE SIGNED BY THE
STAFF MEMBER.

PLEASE:

FOR JOHN AUSTIN

NOTE: J. AUSTIN, JR.

END PAGE TWO

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P
Y

Brig. General
William J. Donovan
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Donovan:

It is with deep regret that I write you at this time. With you
Sincere Merry Christmas and a very happy New Year. I am thinking back
memories of our days here in 1917 - 1918.

I read the good news you had been promoted to Major General in
service and I was proud and glad that in the spirit of the holiday
I wish that I were along with you. You were always such a wonderful
Commander. I have been in active duty since July 1940.
attempting to do a good job.

Well General, perhaps you do not remember me but if you
do and have a spare minute I should like very much to hear from
you. I have met some of your personnel during my travels.

My present address is

Capt. John O. Lolo O-12487
Headquarters
84th Infantry Division
APO 84 Mil. Gov. Section
c/o Postmaster
New York, N. Y.

(old D. Company)
(185 Infantry)

Thanking you for many kindnesses when you were my Major
and Colonel in World War No. 1.

A Part of my soldiering this time was spent at Fort
Niagara, New York. There I met a friend of yours Eugene Roberts,
he impressed me as being a fine chap, and spoke most highly of you.
It is very dark and my candle is almost burned out I will close.

With Best and kindest regards to you and family,

Very truly yours,

/s/

John F. Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

(White, New York City

2. 1. 1)

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

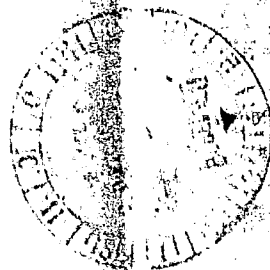
1. You, your (2)
 such a wonderful command.
 I have been in active duty
 since 2, July 1942. attempting
 to do a good job.

Well General, perhaps
 you do not remember me
 but if you do and have
 a spare minute I should
 like very much to hear
 from you. I have met some
 of your personnel during my
 travels.

My present address is
 Capt. John O. Dale O-194287
 Headquarters
 84th Infantry Division
 A.P.O. 84 40 Postmaster
 Mil. Gov. Bldg.
 New York, N. Y.

(Old D. Company
 145 Infantry)

Thanking you for many
 kindnesses when you were
 my major and Colonel
 in World War No. 1



Very truly yours
John D. Gale
Sept. 4. 1945
(Sent New York City)

(3)
a part of my preliminary
this time was spent at
Port Moresby, New Guinea.
There I met a friend of your
Engineer Roberts, he represented
me so during a fine stop, and
spoke most highly of you.
as it is very dear and
my circle is almost limited
and I will close
with Best and kindest regards
to you semua.

18 March 1948

Mr. Joseph Daniel Davies
316 Franklin Street
Buffalo 2, New York

My dear Mr. Davies:

I have your letter dated March 8th. I do indeed recall our association in 1939, and it is a pleasure to hear from you again.

With reference to your enclosure I think it is very kind of you to suggest that the biographical material would be of sufficient interest to warrant inclusion in the program you mentioned. However, after considering the matter, I am inclined to feel for a variety of reasons that it might be advisable not to submit your suggestion at this time. I shall, of course, leave the decision to your discretion.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

AWJ/ea

OSS Form 4001

OSS SECRETARIAT - ROUTE SLIP

Date

TO	NAME	INITIALS
	D. C. WATKINS, JR.	
	G. A. HART	
	J. R. DONOVAN	
	D. D. LEE	
	G. M. FLECK	
	F. F. FULTON	
	H. J. INGLETT, JR.	P
	A. W. MILLER	
	R. TURNO	
	FILED	

(23495)

Please go over this
 & make draft reply
 for Gen D -

copy 15

Major General William J. Donovan
Office of Strategic Service
Washington, D. C.

My dear General:

It has been some time since the writer has talked to you or seen you. You will recall that I was on your committee when you ran for Governor of our state in 1932.

copy 14
I am sending you, enclosed, a biographical sketch of yourself, and with your approval, would like to submit it to Mars, Inc., for use on the Dr. I. I. program.

It isn't a question of the prize so much as it is that I would like to honor one whom I know has become famous in our War effort, as on this radio program they have had numerous Army men who have become famous through past performances in Government affairs.

You, no doubt, General, have heard this foremost broadcast at some time or other. I am asking you before submitting this sketch - (which was taken from the Encyclopedia Britannica) - if it meets with your approval. Am hoping, without any egotism, that I shall be the first Buffalonian to so honor one of its favorite sons.

Wishing you success in any Post that you may undertake, I remain

Yours respectfully,

Jack Davies
Jack Davies

316 Franklin Street
Buffalo, New York

JDD:M

**BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF
GENERAL WILLIAM L. JONES**

He was born January 10, 1905 at Seattle, New York, the son of a railroad superintendent and a school teacher. He was a United States lawyer and soldier.

He worked his way through Columbia University, and received his law degree in 1927. In 1928 he organized a country club in the National Guard and served on the National Guard staff under General Pershing.

He saw active service in World War I with New York's famous fighting 6888, rising to colonel.

He won the nickname of "Wild Bill" for his daring and was decorated by the United States, French and Italian governments.

In 1934, he was appointed assistant to Nathan P. Howe, then Attorney General, and was retained as that post by President Coolidge, 1928 to 1933.

In 1938 he ran unsuccessfully for Governor of New York State on the Republican ticket.

He was a military observer in the Spanish Civil War and in the Ethiopian campaign.

In July, 1940 he was abroad on a special mission for Secretary of the Navy Knox. On his return, he reported on what fifth column activities in Europe.

William Joseph Donovan

-2-

He set out on another mysterious mission in December 1940, which developed into a 30,000 mile tour of Europe and African battlefields. This trip was described as a search for facts on the status of Allied resistance to the Axis.

On July 11, 1941, this man was named by President Roosevelt as co-ordinator of defense information at the head of a new intelligence agency, designed to filter information and propaganda pouring into the United States capital via press, radio and publications.

This Biographical Sketch

is submitted by:-

Joseph Daniel Davies
816 Franklin Street
Buffalo 2, New York

Dear Friend -
When I read the words that
you played since I had the pleasure
of being with you on your trip, and
I and my family, I am glad that
I must be not sharing with you. The
old with hand, when I think that the
the miles I have traveled by airplane, and
and stop during the week, I don't feel
quite so badly, also, I am so, I am so,
I cannot say, I am so, I am so, I am so,
I really am in debt to you
for that trip. I should not
call it important things. I should not
you so much as I should not
I am in debt to you

Hear, friend, I have been thinking
 of writing to you for some time,
 but have been so busy that I
 cannot find time to do so. I
 am now in the city, and I
 am very busy with my work.
 I am very glad to hear from
 you and hope you are well.
 I am, my friend, very truly
 your friend,
 J. H. P.

From an idea of the technique that
 being added points for an indication of
 in which have been as matter of fact
 limited. Having noted of the sample family
 interacting from the members who are
 most interesting. Location of group with in
 judge the effect is small, the in the
 define from such an inspection considerable
 with the actual fact. It seemed to be
 that your technique was correct and
 your description of the group was
 to me that we are in the field of work
 an inspection can do much more than
 make a general air of opinion and business
 methods, and make ~~less~~ ^{few} good relations
 apparent as between the groups. The
 cannot judge the efficiency of any one
 group in terms of wealth, efficiency for
 opportunities provided as possible available.

10. do that, we must read the cable. I have
the report of men returning from the field,
and talk for extended periods with a large
contingent of people, most of whom have to read
their word to a handwritten list of things at
general.
I tried to tell you honestly how I feel
about some of the problems that are still current,
forgetting the one that I feel is most important.
The finding of a temporary unit government, and
the strongly feeling fundamental aspects of
unhappiness, of your names and numbers. Improving
freedom of persons, moving out, movement, improvement
about them in one place or that we wonder what
to do with them when they come, promises to them
at that end that are not, or cannot, or perhaps
at this — all this would seem so easy to
eliminate or reduce to insignificant degree, or
we have a family after you speaking.
I realize that the task is not easy. But it is
no good hanging little signs up in our office
saying the difficulty we do not "know", the
impossible takes a little longer, unless we

really do make a daily trip forward in the
 direction of the front, the hope of the
 Government justified in the way you stated
 I know that your last trip was not "downing"
 an inspection trip. I know you often look on my
 and I must say your speaking was excellent. The
 usual was not all different but the words were
 then I don't hope in several addresses. I hope
 you'll come down again and stay long enough
 to know the outfit all the way. I believe you
 will be pleased with Cook's handwriting

for improvement, I am respectfully asking
him directly, concerned with the
taking into life as a punishment, an additional
punishment of the fact we are all well, the way of the
practical speaking, for the time being, I am strongly
the human effort, which we had for some time now
put on the whole state of affairs, making it by
improving, again, not, and a little, like improvement
for my own interest in reference to the matter that
was changed in the matter — the judgment and
will be further the measure as judged by me
and the matter, in all the matter, the
scattered law, I would like to be in record with the
establishment of a new state, not in the
of whole population from their habit to a place where
it was inevitable, many will come at 1950 or
not there is something like a state for the
sum of making them for well, demanding, or for
the system of the measure abundant upon the
making of it, it was great in the making of it
depressed people, suppression of minorities, too much
depression from my, ending office, making well known,
too much feeling of their the death was different
in mind of some of the men, but because of the
desire to, the cause of the other people, the death
too much danger of creating, making, to the possible
trust on the end, the fear of punishment, not

now drained a future negotiation from further
Hitler's course (we must prevent that by preventing the
existence of a culture medium in which such things
can grow.) But by trial and punishment of the local
boys who ~~are~~ have the concentration camps and who
can be tried for recognized crimes, you may get some
sample that will militate against that ability in a future
period of world disorder. These, at least, are my frank
opinions. I shall follow your course with interest.

I am giving considerable thought about how I can best
contribute to the continuing fight for peace in the years to come after
the armed strife is over. To go back to the law, but work for something
like that of Pacific Relations as an association; to go into local politics
& work outward from a microcosm for a healthy, realistic democracy,
or to work with the international security group and full-time team work
it is a difficult choice. My wife is at San Francisco with the job of reporting a
daily summary directly to the White House. I think I should not be in
close in her outer office, & when she plans my movements, "Mrs. Davis"
office, St. Louis speaks.

Good luck and many thanks for your kindnesses when we
were together. Sincerely, Tom Davis

P.S. I apologize for the
absence of sampled info,
but it's all I could get
when I ran at the moment.

2. 1/4 114
 1. 29 000
 1. 29 000 + 0. 11
 1. 29 000 + 0. 11

Dayton, Charles F. 14.776

14 July 1944

Dr. Charles R. Dayton
338 New York Avenue
Huntington, N. Y.

My dear Charles:

I have your letter of the 13th about your son Ed. Unfortunately, since he is not a member of my command, any attempt I might make to aid him would probably do him more harm than good. Since one OCS Board has passed him he should be able to secure favorable action from another Board.

I am sorry I cannot do more, since I should like to be of help to you.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

Dayton, Ed 1 14 77

Report on:

PFC EDWARD H. DAYTON
Co. D, 73 Med. Bn ASPTC
Camp Barkeloy, Texas

Age 20. Graduate Stony Brook School, two years of International Engineering, N.Y.U. Sigma Upsilon Fraternity. Two years ASPTC training, Eng. Bn.; also majored in military science two years. Enlisted in Reserve. Inducted at Camp Upton. In 1947.

Jefferson Barracks Basic Training, Air Corps. Received before board and told he had to be in Eng. Corps but assigned by Eng. Corps to Air Corps. Expert in all small arms.

Passed ASPT and was ordered to Grinnell College, Iowa for refresher course. Acting Cadet 1st Lt. of company.

Shipped to Univ. of Cincinnati for advanced study. Arrived in 1948. 2nd Lt. of Company. In first 10 of his class. Was still staying in school when ASPT was reduced. I had letter from Commanding Officer to that effect. Orders changed for his ship and was assigned for shipment.

At that time was in hospital with German measles. Had glandular fever while in hospital.

Shipped to Camp Perry, Ohio for MP duty. He was in 1949 on limited service. Passed overseas physical while there and made application for OCS Eng. Corps. Shipped east with 1949 for four times in charge of party or detail.

OCS Board was slow in being formed and the day before he was to appear before them he was shipped to Texas and assigned to Medical Corps for Basic Training.

Dear Sir:
After a year of coming to the
and working to make sure for the future
H. goes to the bank and a new one and a year
was in
In making a report to the year for the
information. The money I received I used for
him right to the bank for a year or so.
The bank account. Several other things
passed in for 600. But could not keep it.
as it was not at the bank.
If you find it is good. I will
you with him. The cost as to
help him in his work. I will see
good agreement.
Hope you are well. I know you are
busy, as we are on the days here
and would I mean
Sincerely yours
Charles M. Barton

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC
LIBRARY
ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUND.

CHARLES M. BARTON, D. D.

154 JONATHAN STREET
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
TRIANGLE 5-0904

18 776

[illegible]

*Mr. O'Donnell, Could you have a flag sent
for this one - M.D.S.*

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBARD

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK 5

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
COUNSELLOR

GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LUMBARD, JR.
RALPH STONE R. IRVINE
THOMAS J. HOFMEIER
OTTO C. DOERING, JR.
DAVID EITELBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRICK, JR.
GRANVILLE WHITFIELD, JR.
GAMBERT O'SHEA
DAVID F. BRAWSON
JAMES R. WITTHROW, JR.
MALCOLM FODDRE
BRECK F. HOLLISTER
JAMES V. HAYES

ALBANY OF ABERNETHY

GENERAL COUNSEL

MANAGEMENT

GENERAL COUNSEL

MANAGEMENT

May 17th, 1944

Lt. Colonel Otto C. Doering,
Office of Strategic Services,
25th and E Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Ole:

I was talking with Ralph S. Damon, executive vice-president of American Airlines, and he said he was referring to Colonel Donovan on some application he was making for membership in the Foreign Policy Association. He wondered if Colonel Donovan would remember him and I said I was sure he would as Ralph Damon was one of our guests at a small dinner given for the Colonel after he returned from Sicily.

It occurred to me it might be well to advise whatever secretary of the Colonel's would receive any communication from the Foreign Policy Association, especially during his absence.

Could you pass this along to the proper secretary at O.S.S.?

Sincerely,

Ed

January 19, 1943

TO: Mr. James Murphy
FROM: Murray I. Gurfein

I enclose herewith a memorandum from Lithgow Osborne which is self-explanatory. In view of the delicacy of this situation and in view of the probable lack of jurisdiction by the Third Naval District, I am sending it on to you for such action as you may consider proper.

I told Mr. Osborne that I was reluctant to press this type of matter except possibly in an informal way, more as information than as a request for action.

If you feel there is a real question of basic loyalty involved, then it is our duty to turn it over, but better I think in Washington than here.

I would appreciate hearing sometime what, if anything, you have done about it.

M. I. G.

M. I. G.

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

113240

To: Mr. Garfein
 From: Lithgow Osborne
 Subject:

Date: January 1, 1948

Mrs. Rade has received word that one John Paul Dickson is now employed by O.N.I. while his wife (Mary Ann Kullmer) has had a job in O.W.I. in Washington from which she "resigned" recently.

Dickson spent about 12 years in Germany before the war. The last year or two he was in Berlin. He was hired by Sigrid Schultz (Chicago Tribune and Mutual Broadcasting Company) as broadcaster to America. His wife was also in Berlin, at that time engaged to a German music critic. She is extremely anti-semitic. They were both regarded within the radio newspaper fraternity as being the most friendly to the Nazi government of any of the group- in fact, as definitely pro-Nazi. From what Mrs. Rade knows of Dickson, we certainly would not consider taking him in OSS and unless O.N.I. has absolute proof that he has had a change of heart- which would be hard to get- O.N.I. ought not to employ him either. He volunteered for the Marine Signal Corps a few months ago and according to a letter from him, he has just been transferred to O.N.I. Both he and his wife enjoy the protection of the former U. S. military attache in Berlin, Col. Hehenthal. This is I suppose, strictly speaking none of our business and possibly there is nothing we can do about it, but I thought I would call the matter to your attention in case you felt there is some action which could be taken.

L.O.

Lithgow Osborne

LQ:ml

March 4, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. John C. Hughes

I have your note in regard to Commandant Daru. As soon as I know when I'm going to be in New York, I will certainly let you know.

V.J.E.

SECRET

March 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR: Colonel Donovan

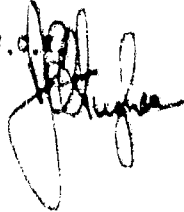
FROM: Mr. John G. Hughes

I had a long talk last evening with Commandant Dara who will be leaving in about ten days for North Africa to report to General Giraud on instructions from French Military Mission here. After his arrival Dara will get in touch with Colonel Eddy and I am convinced that he can be of great assistance to the OSS in that area.

He expressed a desire to see you and pay his respects before he left and I am writing to inquire if you plan to be here in New York this weekend as under the circumstances I would like to bring him around to the St. Regis to see you.

Whenever you make your plans for your next trip to New York, will you please ask your secretary to let me know.

J.G.H.



SECRET

U.S.S.
[Signature]

Returned herewith to your letter of April 6, 1968 from Walter Berry concerning a man by the name of Peter Detritan, now in concentration camp in Spain.

You wrote on the note "for action, if desired".

Four of our men, including one recently returned from that area, have discussed this letter at length, and report to me as follows:

"We feel that the situation and the risks involved in making an effort to secure the release of subject from the concentration camp of Miranda de Ebro in Spain are so great that it should not be undertaken. The danger to our own organization of such an undertaking is such that we would be warranted in doing it only for one of our men who was very important to us indeed."

SUBJECT:

FROM: W. B. Sheppard

TO: General Donovan

DATE: May 11, 1968

INTEROFFICE MEMO

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBER

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK

WILLIAM J. DONOVAN
COUNSEL

GEORGE S. LEISURE
CARL ELBRIDGE NEWTON
J. EDWARD LUMBER, JR.
WALSTONE R. IRVING
THOMAS J. McFADDEN
OTTO G. BOERING, JR.
DAVID TRITELBAUM
FRANCIS A. BRICK, JR.
GRANVILLE WHITTAKER, JR.
GARRETT O'SHEA
DAVID F. RAWSON
JAMES R. WITHROW, JR.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

DONOVAN LEISURE NEWTON & LUMBER

TWO WALL STREET

NEW YORK

APR 11 AM, 1945

TO
Walter
Through
For
General: *Hand*
Don Beressey of the American Copper Mining Company, 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y. has just telephoned and asked me to send you the following information:

"There is a man named Peter Telleson who is a son of the man who used to run all of our business in France. The father is still in France with the family, but the son has gotten out but has been caught in a concentration camp in Spain. Some how or other he got a postal card to us from this concentration camp. We recognized his handwriting. He left France only two months ago. We are of the opinion that he might have some very valuable information. The name of the camp is Campo de Concentracion, Miranda de Ebro, Burgos, Spain. Maybe the Colonel, working with the State Department, might find it desirable to get him over here. From all the dope we have he is doing his best to get out. We have complete confidence, not only in him, but in his father and his family. If you want any further information take it up with me and I will be glad to give it to you."

Sincerely yours,

Walter Berry

111 Jan. 11 Richmond Court
 111 St. George St.
 London S.W. 1

December 21

Dear Bill,

Since I saw you last many unhappy
 things have happened. The person I
 was supposed to work for never came
 back... from a trip to France. Then
 the old lady I was staying with died.
 Therefore I might be working for
 French section of C.W.I. and have
 given your name for reference.

Do let me know if you come
 over. If I am no longer at the above
 address Mr. Vienot our ambassador here
 would always know how to reach me.

I hope this reaches you in
 time to wish you a very happy new
 year, with love from,

Molly
 -

Dear Bill,

Just a few lines to let you know that everything has gone very rapidly indeed as I am leaving for London tomorrow via Lisbon (via Gibraltar).

I am still very anxious about my son, but I will not surrender and if I can't get him to Spain I will try from England - My address will be there at Princesse de Polignac 33 Paris 16th anyhow for the first few weeks.

I recommend you a new attitude and it leaving shortly for Washington sent by the Senate Committee. This is Emmanuel d'Almeida, a friend of extraordinary courage who has done trips into France with only one leg. The other one being lost in the war. This should show Americans that many people even in high classes of society know how to behave.

Thank you dear Bill, for all your kindness. Do let me know if you come through London. I enjoy speaking with you, and it brings back happy days.

Very affectionately yours
Nelly

Alfred
 10/10/1918

Dear Bill,

Just a few lines to let you know
 that everything has gone very rapidly indeed
 and that I am leaving for London
 tomorrow via Lisbon (through Gibraltar).

I am still very anxious about my
 job but I will not remember and if I cannot
 get him through Spain I will try
 from England - My address will be there
 c/o Pons de Polignac 55 Park Lane -
 any how for the first few weeks.

I recommend you a new attaché
 who is leaving shortly for Washington
 sent by the French Committee. This is
 Emmanuel d'Harcourt, a young man
 of extraordinary courage who has been
 hit into France with only one leg.
 The other one being lost at the war - This
 should show Americans that many
 people even in high places of the society
 know how to behave.

Thank you, dear Bill, for all your
 kindness. Do let me know if you come
 through London - I enjoy speaking
 with you, and it brings back
 happy days.

Very affectionately yours
 Nelly

Office of the Surgeon General

SECRET

The attached appears to
be the third report of this type from
I-4. Gen. Magruder does not appear
to be on the distribution list, and
I wonder whether or not you think
he should get copies of such reports.

101 GENERAL DONOVAN

DATE 2 AUGUST

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES

X-1 BRANCH

PARTIAL
COUNTRY

OFFICE

SUBJECT: Countess Helene de Vogue
Alias: Helen Derrogne
Alias: Berthe Vulliamin
Alias: Nellie Vulliamin

X-1 FILE

FROM: Lisbon

REPORT No. 1581

DATE: July 28, 1943

SOURCE and EVALUATION: OSS REPRESENTATIVE, LISBON SUPPLEMENTED BY
X-2 FILES. A-1

DISTRIBUTION:

GENERAL DONOVAN, LONDON X-2, ALGERS X-2

SECRET

July 28, 1949

COURTESY HALLS DE VORRE

("Nellie")

SECRET

ALIASES: Helene Devogne
Helene Derogne

Probable cover-names: Bertha WILLIEMIN
Nellie WILLIEMIN

ADDRESSES: Hotel Atlantic, Estoril
Hotel Tivoli, Lisbon

DESCRIPTION

Blonde, about 5 ft. 5, slim, smooth rounded face, large brown eyes, clear light complexion, rather full lips. About 37 years old. Dresses smartly though simply, has a cool and charming manner. Good conversationalist. Speaks French, English, German fluently, possibly Italian also. Definitely an aristocratic and cultivated type, though not typically French in physiognomy.

Passport: French, No. 1816; indicating that she is domiciled at the Hotel Majestic, Vichy.

PERSONAL HISTORY

*Lehnd
(Sum)*
Married to a French nobleman, has lived in Paris the greater part of her life. Has children, presumably still in France. She has claimed on two different occasions that her husband - a) was working in France as a British agent; b) is now working in North Africa as a British agent.

She has had a prolonged love affair with the prominent author-flier, St. Exupery, until recently in New York, now flying in North Africa.

She paid a visit of several months to New York during 1941, apparently experiencing no difficulty in leaving and re-entering France.

According to one report, she discovered that she had cancer when she last returned to France from the U.S.

She is now in Lisbon, presumably waiting to go to North Africa, where she - a) wants to help the Allied Cause by working in the Intelligence Service; b) hopes to join her husband. It is more likely that she wishes to join St. Exupery there.

SECRET

GENERAL COMMENTS

Because of her contacts (see further on) and her general background, it seems fairly evident that she has been functioning as a Vichy sympathizer and hence a collaborator. Technically, her social position would have brought her automatically into most French "high society" circles and into the upper reaches of international cafe society, both of which groups were heavily involved in the French collapse and in eventual collaboration with Germany.

More recently, according to reliable sources, shortage of funds and her rather anomalous position in Lisbon seem to have made her accessible to the highest bidder. In the words of one source, she has "cheapered herself" considerably, and is playing a purely opportunistic game. Among her more recent lovers have been Walter Smith, Oil Attaché at the American Embassy in Madrid, and Borralha, wealthy Portuguese mine owner.

CONTACTSPORTUGALSMITH, Walter

Address, Hotel Tivoli, Lisbon, or American Embassy, Alameda Galliano, No. 4, Madrid. Oil Attaché in charge at the American Embassy, also controls the oil policy in Portugal. Connected with Socony Vacuum Oil Co.

Had given Helene a letter of introduction to Mr. Pinto Basto, which she had with her on her arrival in Lisbon.

According to source, subject is a "meddler in other people's business and considers himself not only a super-sleuth but also as far as spy work is concerned.

(The Socony Vacuum Co. has been noted for the pro-Axis sentiments of many of its employees, among them Angelino Pinto Basto.

PINTO BASTO (probably Anselmo)

Local Manager in Lisbon of Socony Vacuum Co., and one of the rich men of Portugal. Reputed to be pro-Axis chiefly through fear of Communism. On her arrival in Lisbon, Helene had a letter of introduction to subject from Walter Smith. This letter was followed some days later by a telephone call from Madrid to the

SECRET

effect that no funds were to be advanced to her and that subject was to be careful.

de MONTAGUE, Tassie

French, reputedly a great partisan for Vichy collaboration with Germany. Met Helene in the office of the Cocoon Vacuum Co. a few days after her arrival in Lisbon, presumably for the first time. They fell into each other's arms and said they were cousins. Subject did not show any surprise at seeing Helene in Lisbon.

On April 28th, 1941, an envelope was received from Tassie addressed to the Cocoon Vacuum Co. of Lisbon, containing a small scrap of paper, written in pencil in French and beginning with the following words: "Mon amour cherie". It was just a short love note written in an illiterate hand. This note was given to Mr. Pinco Basto, who kept it in his desk; mentioning it two days later to Montague, who was in the office at that time. The latter jumped up from his chair and snatched it from him, declaring that the note was for him. A little later he called the secretary who opened the correspondence and scanned very anxious whether anyone else had seen it or knew of its existence.

SOLBERG, Col.

U. S. Military Attache, with whom Helene is apparently on intimate terms. This is the third lady of suspect nature and activities whom subject has befriended. It appears that he is highly vulnerable to feminine charms.

It is believed that Helene brought with her a letter of introduction to subject from Walter Smith.

de TANG, Jacques

Unsealed letter to subject, addressed c/o Colonel Malaise, was among papers carried by Helene on her arrival in Lisbon. No other information on subject is available.

MALAISE, Col.

Sent by Vichy to Lisbon in April or early May of 1941 to attend to problem of caring for the former Staff members of the French Legation.

Unsealed letter to subject was among Helene's effects on arrival in Lisbon. In an accompanying letter to Walter Smith, Helene writes: "Would you be kind enough to hand my passport over to Colonel Malaise so as to obtain my visa for North Africa."

SECRET**ROUSSEAU, L.**

Helene reported to be on good terms with subject. No further information available.

PORTUGAL

Wealthy Portuguese mine-owner, now reportedly supporting Helene.

OTHER CONTACTS

Italian flyers of the Ala Littoria planes, who stay at the Hotel Tivoli.

An unidentified man who visited her on May 2 and who speaks German, French and Portuguese fluently. Appears to be a German Jew.

Cosmopolitan circles in general, particularly the Portuguese.

NORTH AFRICA

de SAINT EXUPERY, Commandant A.

Well known French flyer-author (Wind, Sand and Stars, etc. etc.), formerly of Paris, in recent years in the United States, chiefly New York. Now flying for the French forces in Algeria. Has been lover of Helene for several years. Has a wife, consoling, from whom he has been separated for some time. Apparently intended to divorce her and marry Helene.

Although a French patriot, subject has been ambivalent in his attitude towards France. Although he may not have been as straight Vichy as many thought while he was in the U.S., he was certainly never de Gaulist. This may be because his parents are still in France or because he is an extremely complicated personality, inclined to defeatism.

Although he claimed to be anti-social, professing dislike of "society", subject nevertheless went about a great deal, often with rich refugees and the international smart set.

- 5 -

SECRET

UNITED STATES

PORTER, Mrs. George French. Address: 371 E. 72nd Street, Apt. 1 at 551 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C. Known to her friends as "Miss French". Sister of Sasha de Manziarly, Capt. in the Fighting French Forces. Close friend of Saint Exupery and of Helene. Censorship has resorted to restrictive action on some of the traffic involving these individuals. This has doubtless resulted in Helene sometimes resorting to personal friends as intermediaries on different occasions subject has received messages from Rayne Vulliamin and Nellie Vulliamin, concerning affairs of interest to Helene only. This would indicate that Martine Vulliamin and Nellie Vulliamin are either covers for Helene or fictitious signatures of hers.

CORRESPONDENCE

From June, 1942, through April, 1943, there has been considerable cable traffic among the above-mentioned individuals, chiefly between Helene and St. Exupery, the former being first at Geneva, Switzerland (Hotel Cornavin) later at the Hotel Tivoli, Lisbon; the latter in New York. The content, always affectionately phrased, concerns itself either with the publication of St. Exupery's new book in France or with his proposed trip to Europe. There is nothing suspicious in the cable traffic itself, much of it being of a purely personal or business nature and entirely legal.

Other names involved in this traffic are:

Philippe DAUBA, Hotel Richemond, Geneva

Countess Consuelo SAINT EXUPERY, New York City

Bernard H. ZEHRFUSS, Nice, France (apparently lover of above.)

Raymond GALLIMARD) Cannes, France - publishers of St. Exupery.
Gaston GALLIMARD)

Jean BALLARD, Marseille - publisher, "Cahiers du Sud"

Mauricio HOCHSCHILD, La Paz, Bolivia - Tin magnate, dubious sympathies.

Jean Gerard FLEURY, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil - Aviator, of dubious interests.

Jean REFOULE, Lisbon

Leila MEUNIER - Vichy secretary of Rene de Chambrun; has relatives in New York with the French Library.

- 6 -

SECRET

Michel DERTIN, known alias

Madame Rene MILLET, London

Of these names, only MEUNIER, TROUBET and ROUSCHILLO might have suspicious activities, although there is no evidence at hand.

SUMMARY

The suspicious aspects of Helene de Vogue's case arise from the following:

1. Her use of aliases.
2. Her contradictory statements concerning
 - a. Her husband's whereabouts.
 - b. Her reasons for going to North Africa.
3. Her unrestricted travel in and out of France.
4. Her tie-up with Walter Smith, Pinto Basto, and the Cecony Vacuous people.
5. Her friendship with Vichyite Tassin de MONTAGNY.
6. Her association with Italian flyers of the ala Littorio planes, and various Germans at the Tivoli Hotel and elsewhere.

These facts, coupled with her general background, her present lapaciousness and her wide circulation among all groups and nationalities, would make her a likely instrument of Vichy - and therefore German - intelligence. For this reason her activities and correspondence should be closely watched, especially if she is permitted to go to North Africa.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
NATIONAL RESOURCES PLANNING BOARD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR 12 1964

Col. William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
National Institute of Health Bldg.
25th and A Streets N.W.
Washington, D. C.

My dear Colonel Donovan:

In the report of our Board which the President transmitted to the Congress in January, a special point was made of "The Four Freedoms" and "A New Bill of Rights". Dr. Luther Gulick, Consultant to our Board, arranged with Huxley House in New York for the special printing of a few copies of that statement.

My colleagues and I thought you might like to have the copy which is attached for your office or library.

Sincerely yours,

Frederic A. Dulano
Frederic A. Dulano
Chairman

Att.

John F. Kennedy

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the
 2. Government has been unable to obtain
 3. the necessary information from the
 4. various sources which it has
 5. been using for many years.
 6. This is due to the fact that
 7. the Government has been unable
 8. to obtain the necessary
 9. information from the
 10. various sources which it
 11. has been using for many
 12. years.

11

[illegible]

*ATTN: USA WASH

[illegible][illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of China, dated January 1, 1955. The letter is signed by Dwight D. Eisenhower and is addressed to Chiang Kai-shek. The letter is a formal communication and is written in a respectful and diplomatic tone.

CONFIDENTIAL - TT - 1 - NEW YORK - 100 - 100

000 1000 0000

Date 9 August 1944

To: Major James Donovan

SUBJECT: Letter, dated 4 Aug.
1944, from Mrs. Ellen
Brown Dana to General
Donovan re her income
tax.

For appropriate dis-
position.

William H. Miller
William H. Miller
1st Lt., JAGC

Office of the Secretariat

(6129)

Mrs. Phoebe Dana
Blaisdell Hall
Claremont, California.

Claremont, California.

Blaisdell Hall.

July 4, 1944.

Col. William J. Donovan,

Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. Donovan:-

I feel I should not be bothering you but you have been so generous to me when I came to you before that I hope you will help me out again.

I came to Pomona College a year ago as Head Resident in one of the large dormitories here. My salary is \$77 a month for ten months with board and room. Pomona College has added \$35 to my salary and takes out \$11.60 out of my pay check for tax leaving me \$65.40 a month for ten months.

My job is twenty four hours. I am on duty any hour of the day and night. I am subject to call from the girls. Board and lodging of a resident director is furnished because for her to discharge the duties of her position satisfactorily she must live in the house over which she has charge. We also serve as social hostess in the dining room at meal time. We must live and have our meals at our assigned places therefore our room and board should be considered as convenience to our employer and should not be subject to tax.

A tax book edited by Henry Karr, 5920 Woodland Ave., Phila., Pa. says "Board, lodging, etc. furnished by your employer for his own convenience should not be included in the tax." also "Value of board, lodging etc. furnished as part or all of your compensation and not for convenience of your employer is taxable."

Oberlin College, where I have been employed for eight years before coming here does not include the price of board and room in the taxing of salaries of the head residents of dormitories. They base their decision on J. K. Lasser's book, "Your Income Tax," published by Simon and Schuster. The 1944 edition of this book has a table on page 8 headed "Compensation Paid other than in Cash." In the left-hand column you will find the rule for board and lodging furnished to various types of employees and in the last item under that head a statement applicable to "all others" which reads as follows with reference to the tax on board and lodging: Not taxable if for the convenience of your employer. Taxable if part of your compensation and solely for your convenience.

Pomona College takes this much tax out because they say that the Internal Revenue in Los Angeles said that they were to do so. I have written the office and I can not get any satisfaction out of them. I have also written Washington and the letter is directed to Los Angeles for reply. I am quite willing to pay my right amount of tax but I have started this investigation and I would like to know whether Oberlin College of Ohio or Pomona College of Calif. is correct on this issue. If it is not too much trouble would you please phone the Internal Revenue and send me this information? I will be ever so grateful to you.

Stephen Winchester Dana was taken by the Draft and released with honorable Discharge papers in ten days time. He was disappointed

for me though. I'll let him stay in and teach, he was not eligible for other duty on account of an eye injury, but the doctors thought his training in science was more valuable so they insisted that he should return to Cal. Tech, which he did. Now after a struggle of eight years he has his Ph. D. in science with a brilliant record back of him. He is now with the Shell Oil in Los Angeles. I thought you would like to know what happened to Stephen, you were so kind when I came to you for counsel.

Again I want to thank ~~for~~ thank you for any trouble I am in using you.

With best wishes to Mrs. Donovan and yourself.

Sincerely yours

Rhea Brown Dutton

Data, Mac R.B. 6720

April 21, 1948

Colonel Emmett F. Connolly, A.U.S.,
Chief, Field Operations Branch,
Officer Procurement Service,
Ammunition Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Spike:

Thank you very much for taking up the matter
of Mrs. William J. Dunn with the Los Angeles Officer
Procurement District.

I thoroughly understand why Major Harrell
feels she is not qualified for a position in the Los
Angeles Office. Her age and lack of experience in
supervising Office personnel would naturally preclude
considering her application.

It is my suggestion that Major Harrell
pursue the matter no further.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES S. CHENTON
Special Assistant to the
Director, O.P.S.

CSC:R

IN REPLY
REFER TO

WAR DEPARTMENT
SERVICES OF SUPPLY
OFFICE OF PROCUREMENT SERVICE
WASHINGTON

April 16, 1943.

Mr. Charles S. Chesten,
Administration Building, Room 124,
25th and E Streets,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Charlie:

The attached is in connection with Mrs. William J. Dana about whom General Donovan asked us to write the Los Angeles Office.

I am very much inclined to agree with Major Marrell, but before writing him I would like to have your opinion. Naturally we want to do everything possible to assist a friend of General Donovan, but it seems to me that there are other places where Mrs. Dana's talents would suit to better advantage.

I was thinking that perhaps Frank Walker might be interested in Mrs. Dana as a supervisor of a girls dormitory at Stanford. There might be some of our mutual friends in Los Angeles who might be able to assist her at U.C.L.A., but I really do not think that she has the necessary experience to fit into the Los Angeles Office and run the civilian personnel there.

Most sincerely,

[Signature]
ERNEST F. CONNELLY,
Colonel, A. U. S.,
Chief, Field Operations Branch.

Attachments.



WAR DEPARTMENT

HEADQUARTERS FOR AMERICAN OFFICER PROMOTION BOARD
1415 U. S. POST OFFICE BUILDING
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

April 14, 1943

(PERSONAL)

Colonel Emmett F. Connely
Chief, Field Operations Branch
Officer Procurement Service
War Department
Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Colonel Connely:

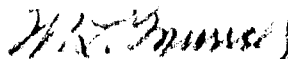
Attached find file regarding Mrs. William Jay Dana, Talcott Hall, Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, about whom you wrote us under date of March 19, at the suggestion of Colonel Donovan.

After a careful review of her Application and Personal History Statement, we do not feel that Mrs. Dana has had the experience or possesses the qualifications necessary to discharge effectively the duties of supervisor in charge of civilian personnel. In view of her age and having had no experience in supervising office personnel, we sincerely question her ability to qualify for a position in this office anywhere near the income which she states would be necessary.

Mrs. Dana appears to be a charming and delightful woman but there is considerable doubt in our minds as to whether her exceptional talents would be given expression in this kind of a set up.

We would like very much to have your concurrence before we write her saying that we do not have an opening in our organization which carries a salary commensurate with her particular talents. Any suggestions which you have to make would be appreciated. We shall take no action without your approval. Awaiting your reply, I am,

Very truly yours,



W. L. MURRELL
Major, A.O.D.
O.I.C.

NOB, LOS ANGELES OFFICE PERSONNEL DIVISION
 1000 S. S. POST OFFICE BOX 1000
 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

April 14, 1948

(PERSONAL)

Colonel Emmett F. Connely
 Chief, Field Operations Branch
 Officer Procurement Service
 War Department
 Munitions Building
 Washington, D. C.

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Very truly yours,

W. L. MURRELL
 Major, A.G.D.
 O.I.C.

REPORT MADE
ON 10/10/54

Duke University
Durham, N.C.

Allen W. Baldwin, Dean

AB:K

Very sincerely yours,

I realize so keenly that it is, as you say, no easy task to guide young women out in the world as all desire. I wish I knew her well enough to speak more surely of her temperament and personal qualities but from all I have seen she would be most desirable, I should judge.

In these days, and I know how hard it is to find the right kind of woman for home life, among all the women I have seen Mrs. Dunn seems to me to stand out in the world as all desire. I wish I knew her well enough to speak more surely of her temperament and personal qualities but from all I have seen she would be most desirable, I should judge.

I do not know Mrs. Dunn very well although I have talked with her a good many times and have had her daughter in college. I know Professor Dunn intimately and, of course, have known intimate friends of Professor and Mrs. Dunn.

Mrs. Dunn has always impressed me as a woman of social charm, cultured, interesting, and able, and I know nothing whatever to contradict this impression. She has children of her own and the daughter whom I know well is a delightful, well-bred, honorable girl, the son I do not know. I should think that Mrs. Dunn would have a son, last, maybe, and firmness in dealing with college women. I do not know her well enough to speak of her disposition and temperament but I know anything about her as a housekeeper, except that her own home was attractive and that she has been something of a social leader in her group. I should think there would be no question whatever about her in that respect.

Your letter concerning Mrs. Dunn was smiling me upon my return last week from a business trip to New York. I regret particularly my apparent delay in answering it since I am interested in helping Mrs. Dunn in every way I can.

Pastor of Community Church
Kelleys Island, Ohio

William D. Ramsey

Yours respectfully,

Mrs. Dunn.

I know of no one who I could more highly recommend for this position than

a beautiful disposition and is a wonderful mother.

to capable, reliable and thoroughly competent. She is a talented woman with the and her entire family are people of high character and refinement. She deceased, was a professor and Mrs. Dunn held the position of Dean of the college the summer months, while at home from Duke University where Mr. Dunn, son of Mrs. Dunn and where Mrs. Dunn and her splendid family were educated. For three years I have been the pastor of the church attended by the parents of Mrs. Dunn and her splendid family were educated there.

Neither in the secondary at Oberlin College and I could like the opportunity of expressing a word of recommendation in my behalf.

I have been informed that Mrs. Dunn has applied for the position of Dean

Mrs. Mae B. Dean of Raleigh's Island, Ohio, informs me she has applied for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College.

I have known Mrs. Dean for several years and have been impressed with her splendid qualities of heart and life, and it is my conviction that she would be a most suitable person for this position.

Mrs. Dean has a bright and sincere personality, a sincere desire to serve and always has a kindly interest in those about her.

She is a woman of wholesome Christian character and culture, and will fully discharge any duties committed her to the best of her ability.

Pastor, First Presbyterian Church Very sincerely,
Durham, N.C.

David H. Newell

It is with pleasure that I comply with your request to write you concerning the qualifications of Mrs. Mae Dean for the position of house mother and chaplain.

I have known Mrs. Dean for about twenty years. For many years her husband was professor of Mechanical Engineering, which position he held with distinction in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering until he was called to Duke University, where he died shortly afterward.

During Professor Dean's connection with the State College, Mrs. Dean was an active member of the Woman's Club of the College and took a prominent part in all the social activities of the College. She always exhibited unusual poise and dignity without being stiff and forbidding. She was a good mother, but kept unusually free of fictions and sentimentalism.

I believe Mrs. Dean knows well different types of young people and that she has the tact and the personality to deal with the problems of young college women. I have never known her to exhibit irritation in the social life and the College, for her tact and patience and tolerance have been her safeguard. I really believe Mrs. Dean is socially, temperamentally, and intellectually qualified for house mother and chaplain.

My Father Hotel
Raleigh, North Carolina

Sincerely yours,

N.C. College of Agr. & Eng. E. O. Brooke
President Emeritus.

I understand that Mrs. William J. Dean is an applicant for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College and I wish to commend her to you in the highest terms as a person possessing strong qualifications for this type of service.

Mrs. Dean is a most excellent and highly cultured woman. Her influence over young women would be of the highest kind. She is resourceful, unobtrusively, and yet judicious in temperament. Handling something of the requirements for this important position, I do not hesitate to recommend her without any reservation. Any consideration you give to her application will be appreciated. With kindest regards, I am

Yours faithfully

Sincerely yours,
W. E. Green, Dean of Boys

I am very glad to have you use my name as reference in a position as director of department in some of our California colleges. I sincerely hope that you may be able to have a position of this kind that will enable you to be near your son. While I do not know you as well personally, but have said as so many lovely things about you that we have given a hearty welcome to him in our fair state.

I want to thank you, not only for the nice things you said about me in your letter, but for your motherly—or shall I say big-sisterly—care and attention during the past year. Pat has greatly enjoyed you and has been inspired by her contacts with you.

Mrs. Collins and I regret that she plans not to return to Obert. We wish that she would take at least one more year, but she has about decided that she wants to attend a college in California, or at least one not so far away from home. It will not be so long now before the close of the school year will have come.

Please let me know if there is any aid at any time that I can render.

Pastor, Santa Ana, California

Sincerely yours,
Harry Dean Collins

Mrs. Rhos B. Darn, whose husband died while in service at Duke University, has for five years been Director of a Dormitory in Obert. Her son has an appointment at a California institution and she would like to have a position in that part of the country.

She has heard, I am told, that there may be a vacancy at Mills. If there is I can commend Mrs. Darn to you with great confidence. I have a very high opinion of her. She has done well with her own children, which is the best recommendation of a woman that I can think of, and I believe that she can be counted on to do well wherever she undertakes to do. My best judgment is that you will find it hard to get a better woman for a guide and friend to girls. If I can serve you further in this or any other way, please feel free to call upon me.

Duke University
Durham, N.C.

Sincerely yours,
W. P. Few, President

Mrs. Rhea H. Dana has asked me to write you in her behalf, in connection with a vacancy on Mills College staff for which she is making application. I am not quite clear as to the exact nature of this vacancy, but I am sure Mrs. Dana would not apply for it if it were not something for which her preparation makes her eligible.

Some years ago Dr. Dana, a most capable professor in the Department of Engineering of Duke University, died, and Mrs. Dana and her two children went to Oberlin, Ohio, where the children were put in school and Mrs. Dana assumed social oversight of one of the dormitories. I understand that she performed her duties there in a most acceptable manner; and that is just as it should be, for she is an able woman of fine character and persistence. Furthermore her personality is such that I cannot imagine her as anything but attractive to young people.

From Mrs. Dana's letter I learn that she desires to go to California, in line with some plans which her son Stephen has for doing graduate work in geology. I am confident that you would not regret engaging a person of Mrs. Dana's ability and personality. I recommend her strongly to your favorable consideration.

*Duke University
Durham, N. C.*

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Frank S. Hickman
Professor and Dean of the Chapel.

I am writing to commend to your consideration Mrs. William J. Dana of Kelleys Island, Ohio, for the position of House Mother at your institution. Mrs. Dana is a lady of broad culture, high ideals, a friendly and sympathetic nature, and strong moral character. Her own children have been reared into industrious, clean, upstanding young citizens. I am sure she would exert this same influence on dormitory residents. She will be both tactful and firm in discipline and young people usually yield to her wishes without it being necessary to issue a command. She has lived in college communities and is thoroughly familiar with the task and requirements of the position of House Mother. You will not regret it if you employ her.

Duke University
Durham, North Carolina

Sincerely,

A. M. Proctor,
Professor of Education

I understand that Mrs. Rhea Dana is being considered by you for a position as house mother and I wish to recommend her most highly.

I have known Mrs. Dana for the past 20 years. She is a woman of very pleasing personality and especially fine character, and I know directly from my nephew who is an undergraduate at Oberlin College, that she has done a very great success in a similar position at Oberlin College.

She had a good general education and while her husband was living and connected with this institution she took a very active part in the social and religious life on the campus and in the city. Later, when her husband transferred to Duke University, she continued in the same way. After her husband's death she assumed the responsibility of the education of her daughter and son. She is a woman of fine culture, reliable, energetic, with a real interest in the welfare of young people and should make a valuable addition to any institution in a position which requires tact, common sense and understanding.

If there are further specific questions you care to ask, please advise me.

North Carolina College of
Agriculture and Engineering
Raleigh, N.C.

Very sincerely yours,
Z. P. Metcalf
Professor of Zoology

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I write to you at the suggestion of Mrs. Rhea Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio. Mrs. Dana is the widow of the late William J. Dana, sometime Professor of Engineering in Duke University. I have known her quite well for some years. She is a competent woman of good standing and is intelligent. I feel sure that she would do conscientiously and well any task intrusted to her and that you would find her entirely trustworthy. Of her experience in the type of work for which she is applying I cannot say, since until her husband died she was largely occupied with her household and her son and daughter. The daughter is a student in the Woman's College here. On every other score but experience, I think that you would find Mrs. Dana to be a desirable addition to your staff.

Duke University
Durham, N.C.

Yours very truly,
W. T. Laprade,
Professor of History

APPLICATION AND PERSONAL HISTORY STATEMENT

(To be filled in by the person or in handwriting of applicant in ink. Answer every question. If question does not apply, answer with the word "None" or "None.")

1. Name (Last, first, middle initial) **WILLIAM DANA RHEA**

2. Present address **1112 1/2 E. 11th St., Columbus, Ohio 312**

3. Legal residence **Ohio**

4. Home telephone no. **312**

5. (a) Where born **Ohio** (b) When born **August 21, 1913**

6. Are you a citizen of the United States? **Yes (X)** No () If foreign born, indicate where and when you were naturalized

7. Indicate sex, marital status, and race by mark, then (X) **Male (X) Single (X) Married () Divorced () Widowed ()**

8. Father's name **OTTO M. RHEA** (Indicate date and place of birth of father) **March 1, 1874, Germany**

9. Mother's maiden name **KATIA** (Indicate date and place of birth of mother) **March 1, 1874, Germany**

10. What Federal Civil Service Examination have you passed? **None**

11. Are you at present employed by the U. S. Government in a civil service position, or of any agency the majority of the stock of which is owned by the Government of the United States? **No** If yes, have you completed your probationary period? **No** If not at present employed by the U. S. Government, are you eligible for reinstatement in accordance with civil service regulations?

12. If you are seeking employment in Washington, D. C., indicate if you are registered with the Personnel Employment Division of the Work Projects Administration **No**

13. Will you accept temporary work (Yes or No) for—1 month? **No** 3 months? **No** 6 months? **No**

14. How soon can you be available to start work?

15. What is the lowest entrance salary you will accept? **\$3.75 per year**

16. Positions for which application is made (in order of preference)

17. Positions in which willing to work (in order of preference)

18. Locations in which willing to work (in order of preference)

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

[illegible]

If more space is required, additional sheets on a separate sheet arranged in order, and attached to application.

37. May we communicate with your present employer? (Yes or No)



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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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Mr. Jones

Attachment

HOWARD L. WHELAN
Major, A.U.S.

Sincerely yours,

Thank you for your interest in this case.

Major Murrell regarding Mrs. Dunn.

The letter of April 1, 1948, which you received from

Charlie (Houston) asked me to return to you

Best wishes

Colonel Kenneth F. Connelly, A.U.S.
Chief, Field Operations Branch
Officer Personnel Service
War Department, Munitions Building
Washington, D. C.

April 1, 1948

HEARTY F. CONNELLY,
Colonel, A. B. S.,
Chief, Field Operations Branch.

60-47, Chechen
DISSEMINATION

Very truly yours,

Will you let me know any developments?

In any event it is an idea that Mr. Chechen and I

thought worth passing on to you.

If you are interested in exploring this possibility

you could write her for a description of her experience.

In the supervision of personnel.

Mr. Dunn is a college woman who has had experience

where two of her children reside.

Charles College, Chechen, Ohio, is considering going to California

of his, Mrs. Dunn, who is now married at Tinselt Hall.

might interest you. Colonel Dunn has mentioned that a friend

some changes and this morning he learned of a possibility that

If these situations arise you may be considering

relations job that is required in a front office.

responsibilities did not have quite the personality to do a public

out too well for you. Also it was his thought that your

named Hamilton) serving as an office manager who wasn't "padding

Mr. Chechen stated that you had a man (I think

to a personnel matter.

Office of Strategic Services, asked me to write you to request

to become Special Assistant to Colonel William Dunn, Major.

Mr. Charles Chechen, who as you know, has left us

Dear Major Maxwell:

Los Angeles, California.

1116 Post Office Building,

Los Angeles Office Personnel Section,

Major Reynolds L. Maxwell,

March 19, 1945.

From the 1st of June to the 1st of July 1900
 1900. 1st of June to 1st of July 1900
 1900. 1st of June to 1st of July 1900

[Declassified and Approved for Release 2013/09/20 : CIA-RDP13X0001R000100050008-1]

Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/20 : CIA-RDP13X000001R000100050008-1

I understand that Mrs. Rhoe Dana is being considered by you for a position as house mother and I wish to recommend her most highly.

I have known Mrs. Dana for the past 20 years. She is a woman of very pleasing personality and especially fine character, and I know directly from my nephew who is an undergraduate at Oberlin College, that she has made a very great success in a similar position at Oberlin College.

She had a good general education and while her husband was living and connected with this Institution she took a very active part in the social and religious life on the campus and in the city. Later, when her husband transferred to Duke University, she continued in the same way. After her husband's death she assumed the responsibility of the education of her daughter and son. She is a woman of fine culture, reliable, energetic, with a real interest in the welfare of young people and should make a valuable addition to any Institution in a position which requires tact, common sense and understanding.

If there are further specific questions you care to ask, please advise me.

Very sincerely yours,

Z. P. Heteriff
Professor of Zoology

*State College of Agriculture
Waleigh, North Carolina*

It is with pleasure that I comply with your request to write you concerning the qualifications of Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana for the position of house mother and chaperon.

I have known Mrs. Dana for about twelve years. For many years her husband was professor of Mechanical Engineering, which position he held with distinction in the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering until he was called to Duke University, where he died shortly afterward.

During Professor Dana's connection with the State College, Mrs. Dana was an active member of the Women's Club of the College and took a prominent part in all the social activities of the College. She always exhibited unusual poise and dignity without being stiff and forbidding. She was a good mixer, but kept unusually free of factions and controversies.

I believe Mrs. Dana knows well different types of young people and that she has the tact and the personality to deal with the problems of young college women. I have never known her to exhibit irritation in the social life and the College, for her tact and patience and tolerance have been her safeguard.

I really believe Mrs. Dana is socially, temperamentally, and intellectually qualified for house mother and chaperon.

Sincerely yours,

H. C. Brooks
President Emeritus.

*James H. Brooks
State College of Agriculture
(Raleigh) North Carolina*

I understand that Mrs. William J. Dana is an applicant for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College and I wish to commend her to you in the highest terms as a person possessing strong qualifications for this type of service.

Mrs. Dana is a most excellent and highly cultured woman. Her influence over young women would be of the highest kind. She is resourceful, enthusiastic, and yet judicious in temperament. Knowing something of the requirements for this important position, I do not hesitate to recommend her without any reservations. Any consideration you give to her application will be appreciated.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

W. K. Greene

Mrs. Rheta B. Dana, whose husband died while in service at Duke University, has for five years been Director of a Dormitory at Oberlin. Her son has an appointment at a California institution and she would like to have a position in that part of the country.

She has heard, I am told, that there may be a vacancy at Mills. If there is I can commend Mrs. Dana to you with great confidence. I have a very high opinion of her. She has done well with her own children, which is the best recommendation of a woman that I can think of, and I believe that she can be counted on to do well whatever she undertakes to do. My best judgment is that you will find it hard to get a better woman for a guide and friend to girls.

If I can serve you further in this or any other way, please feel free to call upon me.

Sincerely yours,

W. P. Faw, President

*Decided
former Pres. of Duke Univ.
Durham
North Carolina*

Handwritten notes and signature at the top of the page.

F. D. Wyson

Sincerely yours,

After Dr. Dana's untimely death Mrs. Dana came to me for advice in regard to winding up her deceased husband's estate, and I had ample opportunity to form an opinion of her from a business standpoint. I found Mrs. Dana to be a lady who reaches a conclusion not hastily or upon impulse, but after mature reflection; not dissatisfied but sympathetic and yet one who does not permit sympathy to dictate when duty calls for a different decision. I think she possesses those different traits of character that would make her ideally fitted for the position with you that you indicate, and with her example and advice would be of immeasurable value in moulding the plastic characters of the young girls with whom she would come in contact.

Your letter of June 19 is in Mrs. Dana's hands. Mrs. Dana is before me, and it affords me great pleasure to state my opinion as to Mrs. Dana. The first name to me at Duke University some three years or more ago, when her husband was employed as instructor in one of the departments. They were members of the Presbyterian Church of which I am a member, and I came in contact with them in Sunday School work, and in the social life of the University.

Mrs. Khea E. Dana has asked me to write you in her behalf, in connection with a vacancy on Mills College staff for which she is making application. I am not quite clear as to the exact nature of this vacancy, but I am sure Mrs. Dana would not apply for it if it were not something for which her preparation makes her eligible.

Some years ago Dr. Dana, a most capable professor in the Department of Engineering of Duke University, died, and Mrs. Dana and her two children went to Oberlin, Ohio, where the children were put in school and Mrs. Dana assumed social oversight of one of the dormitories. I understand that she performed her duties there in a most acceptable manner; and that is just as it should be, for she is an able woman of fine character and persistence. Furthermore her personality is such that I cannot imagine her as anything but attractive to young people.

From Mrs. Dana's letter I learn that she desires to go to California, in line with some plans which her son Stephen has for doing graduate work in geology. I am confident that you would not regret engaging a person of Mrs. Dana's ability and personality. I recommend her strongly to your favorable consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Rev. Frank S. Hickman

Professor and Dean of the Chapel.

Copy to Mrs. Dana

*Duke University
Durham
North Carolina*

Handwritten:
Dear Mr. [unclear]
[unclear]

Miss M. [unclear], Dean of [unclear]

ADIR

Very sincerely yours,

I realize no keenly that it is, as you say, no easy task to guide young women in these days, and I know how hard it is to find the right kind of woman for home and life. Among all the women I have seen Mrs. Darn seems to me to stand out in the qualities we all desire. I wish I knew her well enough to speak more surely of her temperament and personality qualities but from all I have seen she would be most desirable, I should judge.

her in that respect.

I should think there would be no question whatever about the has been something of a social leader in her group. keeper, except that her own home was attractive and that temperament not so I know anything about her as a house- not know her well enough to speak of her disposition and able, and I think in dealing with college women, I do should think that Mrs. Darn would have wisdom, tact, in- full, well-bred, honorable girl. I do not know. I of her own and the daughter whom I know well in a college- whatever to consider this impression. She has children charm, cultured, interesting, and able, and I know nothing Mrs. Darn has always impressed me as a woman of social

I do not know Mrs. Darn very well although I have talked with her a good many times and have had her daughter in college. I know Professor Darn slightly and, of course, have known intimate friends of Professor and Mrs. Darn.

Your letter concerning Mrs. Dean H. Darn was amusing me upon my return last week from a business trip to New York. I regret particularly my apparent delay in answering it since I am interested in helping Mrs. Darn in every way I can.

I am writing to commend to your consideration Mrs. William J. Dana of Kelly's Island, Ohio, for the position of House Mother at your institution. Mrs. Dana is a lady of broad culture, high ideals, a friendly and sympathetic nature, and strong moral character. Her own children have been reared into industrious, clean, upstanding young citizens. I am sure she would exert this same influence on dormitory residents. She will be both tactful and firm in discipline and young people usually yield to her wishes without it being necessary to issue a command. She has lived in college communities and is thoroughly familiar with the task and requirements of the position of House Mother. You will not regret it if you employ her.

Sincerely,

A. M. Proctor,
Professor of Education

*Duke University,
Durham, North Carolina*

Mrs. Rheta B. Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio, informs me she has applied for a position as House Mother at Oberlin College.

I have known Mrs. Dana for several years and have been impressed with her splendid qualities of heart and life, and it is my conviction that she would be a most suitable person for this position.

Mrs. Dana has a bright and winsome personality, a sincere desire to serve and always has a kindly interest in those about her.

She is a woman of wholesome Christian character and culture, and will faithfully discharge any duties committed her to the best of her ability.

Very sincerely,

David H. Scanlon

*Given to the
Miss Mary Ellen Scanlon
Oberlin, Ohio*

I write to you at the suggestion of Mrs. Helen Dana of Kelley's Island, Ohio. Mrs. Dana is the widow of the late William J. Dana, sometime Professor of Engineering in Duke University. I have known her quite well for some years. She is a competent woman of good standing and is intelligent. I feel sure that she would do conscientiously and well any task intrusted to her and that you would find her entirely trustworthy. Of her experience in the type of work for which she is applying I cannot say, since until her husband died she was largely occupied with her household and her son and daughter. The daughter is a student in the Women's College here. On every other score but experience, I think that you would find Mrs. Dana to be a desirable addition to your staff.

Yours very truly,

W. T. Laprade,
Professor of History

*Duke University,
Durham, North Carolina*

I have your recent letter which I found on my desk on my return to my office after a few days absence from the University.

I came to know Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana rather well when she came here as the wife of Professor Dana a few years ago. Professor Dana lived after coming here only about a year and a half, and since then I have seen very little of Mrs. Dana. However, I do regard her as an unusually fine woman. She has been greatly interested in just such work as that for which she has applied to you. We have thought of her here but have had no openings whatever. So far as I know, she should have sufficient wisdom and tact to handle problems such as any person in the position in question would have to solve. I believe also that she does have the understanding and the firmness. She was very much liked here by the women of the University, many of whom I have heard speak very kindly of her.

She has a grown daughter, now a junior with us, and a younger son. Her association with college people and with her own children ought to fit her well for the sort of work for which you are considering her.

Very cordially yours,

W. M. Wannamaker,

Dean of Duke University

Enclosure

I am very glad to have you use my name as reference relative to a position as director of dormitories in some of our California colleges. I sincerely hope that you may be able to have a position of this kind that will enable you to be near your son. While I do not know you so well personally, Pat has told us so many lovely things about you that we feel we can give a hearty recommendation. If the plans materialize, we shall no doubt be seeing you from time to time in our fair state.

I want to thank you, not only for the nice things you said about Pat in your letter, but for your motherly--or shall I say--big-sisterly care and attention during the past year. Pat has greatly enjoyed you and has been enriched by her contacts with you.

Mrs. Owings and I regret that she plans not to return to Oberlin. We wish that she would take at least one more year, but she has about decided that she wants to attend a college in California, or at least one not so far away from home. It will not be so long now before the close of the school year will have come.

Please let me know if there is any aid at any time that I can render.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Evan Owings.

James A. Owens
Santa Ana
California

I have been informed that Mrs. Dana has applied for the position of House Mother in the dormitory at Oberlin College and I would like the opportunity of expressing a word of recommendation in her behalf.

For three years I have been the pastor of the church attended by the parents of Mrs. Dana and where Mrs. Dana and her splendid family have attended during the summer months, while at home from Duke University where Mr. Dana, now deceased, was a professor and Mrs. Dana held the position of House Mother. She and her entire family are people of high character and refinement. She is capable, reliable and thoroughly competent. She is a talented woman with a beautiful disposition and is a wonderful mother.

I know of no one who I could more highly recommend for this position than Mrs. Dana.

Yours respectfully,

Wilbur D. Ramsey.

*Former Pastor
United Church
College, Oxford
Ohio*

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
WASHINGTON, D. C.

March 18, 1946

Memorandum to Colonel W. J. Donovan

From: Charles S. Cheston

Subject: Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana

It is possible that the Los Angeles Office of the Officer Procurement Service may have use for Mrs. Dana in personnel work to supervise the reception and information desk, and do preliminary screening. When I visited the office ten days ago, they were considering looking for such a person.

Colonel Connely, Chief of Field Service, O.P.S., is writing the officer in charge of the Los Angeles Office today, to ascertain if they care to consider Mrs. Dana, and I shall report to you as soon as I hear from him.


CHARLES S. CHESTON

CSC:R

Dana, Mrs Rhea Dana 6320

Talcott Hall
Oberlin, Ohio

February 27, 1947

My dear Mr. Donovan:

In these times of strain and stress, my position as director of a dormitory is not at all secure, so I am going to try and get into service necessary to our government, so I can be of more vital help.

My family, a son and a daughter, are in California and Arizona, so I would prefer locating out there if it was possible to do so.

I am still grateful to you for your letters when I wrote you regarding Stephen, my son, he was drafted as you know, and then given honorable discharge, he is now a student at California Tech and will get his Ph.D. in Physics, after next year, he has the good fortune of a fine scholarship, and the extreme good fortune of working with Dr. Guttenberg, the great physics man.

I have had a college background, and lived as the wife of Prof. Wm. J. Dana when he taught at University of Pennsylvania, Johns Hopkins, U. of N. Carolina, and Duke University. Since Mr. Dana's death I have been hostess and director of Talcott Hall, a dormitory of ninety-six girls. On Mrs. Roosevelt's recent visit to Oberlin, it was my good fortune to have her here at Talcott Hall.

I could handle positions of supervision or personnel work. I have had a good opportunity for character study these past eight years. I feel that I should not have bothered you, for I know that you have much to take up all your time, but I feel so at a loss to go about getting a position, such as I seek, that I thought, without too much trouble to you, I might secure information of value.

I am so grateful to you for any interest shown me. Thank you so very much.

Sincerely yours,

S/ RHEA DANA

My Dear Mr. Donovan
The other two have been
and others, my brother as
Director of a building is not at
all secure as I am going to
and get into some situation
I need government, as I can be
I need that help
My family, a son and a
daughter are in California and
Angela, as I would like
to do of
looking out for it and possible
I am very grateful to you for
your letter while I wrote you
regarding Stephen, my son, he
just started on his journey and
from San Francisco, California
he is now a student at California
Tech and will go to the State

Mr. Edwin Brown Davis
Tulsa, Okla
Oklahoma, Okla

Mr. K. R. Brown
T-47-H

Mr. Dan Brown
1441 Hill
Orem, Utah

Just that I should not
have bothered you, for I know
that you have much to take
up and your time, but I feel
ed at a loss to go about getting
a picture, and for a week
I thought, with all the work
involved to you, I might as well
communicate I needed to you
I am so grateful to you
for any interest shown in
I should you as my sister
Sincerely yours
Orel Davis

Informing family - correct.

COPY

ALBANY 13th, 1943

My dear Mr. Donovan:

Stephen's latest news from Fort Mac Arthur where he was sent on Monday for entrance into the Army, after a two week furlough, following his induction, physical and sworn in process, here in Los Angeles two weeks ago, is that he is to given "Honourable Discharge" from the Army. It seems that his eye condition can not place him in 1 B but definitely places him in 4F. I suppose it was the failure of his draft board to classify him properly. He has had a lot of trouble, expenses and loss of his summer job, resulting from the failure of the Board.

The Army doctors feel his efforts to the government are best applied in asking him to return to Cal. Tech where he will continue to study and teach Defense courses, so he is awaiting his discharge at Fort Mac Arthur.

I am so sorry to have bothered you so much, please forgive me and again let me thank you for any time given to us.

Stephen, I assure you will be a great satisfaction to his country some day; he has the capacity for big things

- 2 -

and an earnest desire to be of value to the world. He is sorry not to be able to serve in a more active way in the present difficulty, but he said he would try and make up some way.

With all good wishes and many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Rhea Dana

725 Virginia Terrace
Santa Paula
California

My Dear Mr. [Name]
 I have just received your letter of the 17th inst. and am
 glad to hear that you are well. I am also well and
 hope this letter finds you the same. I have been
 thinking of you very much lately and wondering how
 you are getting on. I have been very busy lately
 but I have managed to find some time to write
 you. I have been thinking of you very much lately
 and wondering how you are getting on. I have been
 very busy lately but I have managed to find some
 time to write you. I have been thinking of you very
 much lately and wondering how you are getting on.

nothing have the
 future of the Board.
 The Army details feel
 is efforts to the govern-
 ment are but a splash in
 adorning him with
 to Cal Peak which he will
 continue to study and
 teach Defense courses.
 so he is awaiting his
 discharge at Fort MacArthur.
 I and so every to have
 fathered you so much
 please forgive me and
 by and let me thank
 you for any time given
 to me.

Stephen, I assure you
will be a great rating station
to his country some day
he has the capacity for
big things and an earnest

I have to be at home at the
 10 o'clock day & the
 in a small office in the
 building but he would not
 and make up some more
 with all of our work and
 many thanks

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, possibly "Red Lake"]

Donovan 6320

COPI

August 2, 1942

My dear Mr. Donovan:

I do thank you so much for your very fine letter. I appreciate your advice and help more than I can say.

Stephen left for Fort Mac Arthur at San Pedro, Cal. this morning. He hopes to find something he can handle well there, but of course does not know what it will be. He has 18 classifikation; they are being used to replace 1 A's. I wonder if you could help him to be placed in the teaching of math or physics at some camp. He has had a lot of experience in teaching having had a position at Whittier College and University of Southern California for the past two years while getting his M. S. (2) degree.

Stephen is definitely a student and a teacher and can best serve his government in that capacity. At twenty two he has made four honor societies; Phi Beta Kappa; Phi Kappa Phi; Sigma Xi and Sigma Gamma Epsilon.

There is a chance in the draft of his being given anything to do, and he tried to avoid that by

Page 2

asking admittance into certain military service, but his eye condition would not pass him; he was turned down everywhere. He has applied for the numeral search but has had no reply. Could you see if he could be placed in it. A fine experience for him and a great service to his country if he could make it.

I fear I am being a terrible bother, but, Mr. Donovan, I am alone and I do appreciate anything you can do and all you have done. I shall be here at Apt. 408, Astor Arms Apts., Cor San & Hammerby St., Los Angeles, Cal. until August 14th, then I go to a cousin's; % Mrs. V. M. Freeman, 714 Virginia Terrace, Santa Paula until Sept. 3rd. Then to my daughter's; Mrs H. Schlaq, 523 N. Willetta St. Phoenix, Arizona until September 24th. If you can address me at the above places.

Again, Mr. Donovan I do thank you. I wish I were able to repay your goodness in some way, perhaps some day I may.

With all good wishes for you and your family.

Sincerely yours,

Rhea Dana

(Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/20 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100050008 1

My dear Mr. Brewster:

I do thank you so
much for your very kind letter
of appreciation of our work
and hope to find
something to our hands with
there, but I cannot do so
knows what I will do. We have
100. clearing station they are being
made to replace 1 A. 2. I would
if you could help him to be
placed in the looking I wish
to please at some camp, he
has had a lot of experience in
looking for a position
at Western College and University
of Western California for the past
two years while getting his M. S.

Yours truly,
Stephen

Stephen is definitely a student

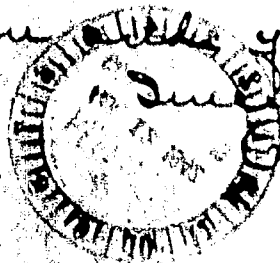
Declassified and Approved For Release 2013/09/20 : CIA-RDP13X00001R000100050008-1

and a teacher and can help me
as I am in that capacity
at liberty for he has made four
lower positions. He has kept the
Kappa Phi; Sigma Xi and Sigma
Sigma Gamma.
There is a chance in the shop
of him being given any thing to do.
and he tried to avoid that by asking
admission with certain military
service, but his application would
not pass him, he was turned down
many times. He has applied for the
military service but has had no
reply. Could you see if he could
be placed in it. A fair representative
for him and a good name to the
country if he could make it.
exposed of our being a teacher
teacher but Mr. Governor of our
about and if do appreciate any
thing you can do and not
you from home.

I shall be here at Apt 408
 Victor Arms Apt. Bldg 7
 Grammercy St Los Angeles Cal
 until Aug. 14th, then I go to
 a cousin's to Mrs. V. M. Freeman
 725 Inguisa Terrace, Santa Paula,
 until Sept. 3rd. Then to my
 daughter Mrs. H. Schlegel, 510
 W. Willetta St. Phoenix Arizona
 until September 24th. So you
 can address me at the above
 places.

Again Mr. Donovan I
 do thank you. I wish I
 were able to repay your
 goodness in some way.
 Perhaps someday I may.

With all good wishes for
 you and your family
 Sincerely yours,
 Rhea Dana



COPY

Astor Arms Apt. # 404
Cor. 4th & Broadway Sts.
Los Angeles, California

August 2nd, 1942

Dear Mr. Donovan:

I am now in Los Angeles with my son, having arrived on Saturday, August first.

Stephen has been refused entrance in the motorology and also Engineers' Aid, on account of his eye condition. He had very fine letters from Headquarters commenting on his background, but felt the eye strain would be too much of a risk, so those channels are closed.

Stephen was inducted into the Army, July 27th; he has a two week furlough which expires on August 10th. He hopes there will be some teaching position available to him at one of the camps in this section, his hay-fever tendency would make it more comfortable for him if he were left out here; however, he is ready to do whatever the country demands of him but wished it were something in his line of work.

I want to correct a statement in a former letter. I said Dr. Campbell of California Tech. was in Washington; it was Washington State my son had referred to

in his letter, so that is why he could not contact you.

Stephen has been placed in I B limited service. If there is anything you can do to help him in something interesting but necessary to the country program, both he and I will be most grateful to you.

Stephen has applied for work with the Strategic Mineral Search, planned under the National Center of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, on the recommendation of Dr. Tiede (?) of the University of Southern California but has not heard anything as yet.

I shall be at Los Angeles Astor Arms Apt. # 408, Cor. 8th & Grammercy St. until August 15th.

We are so very grateful to you.

Sincerely yours,

Rhea Dana

Dear Mr. [Name]
I am very
for Angeles with my son,
forming around on Saturday
Aug 1st.
Stephen has been returned
entirely in the neighborhood
also Engineer Aid in
account of his age condition
he had not time before from
his quarters [something]
on his back ground, full
all the age of him [something]
he too much a [something], as
these channels are closed.
Stephen has indicated
into the Army, July 27th,
he has a two week [something]
which [something] on Aug 10th.
he will leave for 7 or 8 [something]
Arthur, San Diego, California
on Monday, August 10th.
He has [something] with the [something]
working position available

TALCOTT HALL
BENTON, OHIO

600-5320

Los Angeles with my car
 forming around on Saturday
 Aug 10.
 Stephen has been arrested
 in the photography
 also Eugene and me
 around of his age condition
 he had my first letter from
 his quarters. I'm assuming
 he has been arrested. I'll
 be the first person to
 get the eye exam report
 he has made a report on
 these channels are closed.
 Stephen has indicated
 with the Army, July 27th.
 He has a two week stay
 which starts on Aug 10th
 he will leave for 7 days
 at San Diego, California
 on Monday, August 10th.
 He hopes this will be some
 tracking position available

TACOTT MAIL
 ROBERT, OHIO

August 13 1970

in line of one of the
large in this medium
key from the medium
small of more substantial
for him if he were left
but he, however, he
needs to do relative the
country demand to him by
making it more substantial
in his line of work.
I want to know a
statement in a former
letter. I said that Campbell
of California took road in
Washington, I was back.
State and now had moved
to in his letter, so that
only he could not contact
goal.
Stephan has been pleased
in 13. Limited service. It
there is any thing you can
do to help him to checking
intensity but necessary

TALBOT HALL
BERLIN, GERMANY

(Name) (Date)

George A. Jones

of the

He was the one who

4-28-7

[Handwritten signature]

St. John and the ay

Livingstone

[Faint handwritten notes at the bottom of the page]

James M. Smith

28 Nov. 1946

Don't know

[Handwritten signature]

3 cent.

murder for a while.

[Handwritten signature]

10-11-1944



[Handwritten signature]

100

[Handwritten signature]

TALBOT HALL
ROBERTSON, OHIO

TALBOT HALL
ROBINSON, OHIO

Carson

August 1, 1942

Mrs. Anna Brown Dana
c/o Dr. J. D. Hunt
Astor Arms Apt.
Cor. 3 & Brammercy
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Mrs. Dana:

I received your telegram and your letter. I inquired into the matter of Stephen's placement. Of course the assignment of draftees to specialized jobs is left entirely to the Army officials. I have no acquaintance with the people who make these assignments. It is practically all done by the local commanding officers who have working under them placement personnel experts. I feel sure that these experts will make every effort to place his where his knowledge of meteorology and geology will be put to the maximum use. I believe that he will be required to take the usual preliminary military training of about thirteen weeks and after that he will be put in the specialized activity where he can best serve. I do not believe that you should be so much concerned about this as I know the Army is making a real effort to try to make proper placements.

I have not heard from Dr. Campbell but of course will be glad to talk to him when he gets in touch with me.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan
Director

COPY

TALCOTT HALL
Oberlin, Ohio

(Recd. 7/10/42)

My dear Mr. Donovan:

Again I ask your pardon, but I am at such a loss and do need your help so very much. I am alone and no one to advise me.

I telegraphed you that the Draft Board in Los Angeles took Stephen on July 25. He has a 2 week furlough. About ten days ago he took his physical for the meteorology, but we are afraid they will not take him for he has vision in one eye only, the other looks about normal, but it has no lense. A B.B. gun accident in his youth. Stephen does not mind serving, wants to, but he could not get in the service on account of this deficiency. I believe you could help to get him into the meteorology or else the new Reserve officers group being formed in Washington for geology men to locate minerals for the government.

Dr. Campbell of Cal. Tech at Pasadena, where Stephen was to continue study and teach Defense courses is in Washington. I have written Stephen to

- 2 -

have him see you, so if he is still in Washington you may expect him. He knows all about Stephen's case.

I am running up his background on a separate sheet enclosed.

If you can do anything at all, please do so. I know there is much that anyone in your position can do and I would be so grateful.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Rhoda Damm

Address me:

§ Dr. J. D. Hunt
Astor Arms Apt.
Cor. 8 & Grammercy
Los Angeles, Cal.

STEPHEN WINCHESTER DANA.

6 yrs. study in science; has an A.B. from Oberlin.
M.Sc. from U.S.C. in Cal.

Advanced study in geology, math, physics, chemistry
and splendid record.

Summer training with Shell Oil Co., Eads, Cal. in
the Geophysics department.

Meterology has all the information in their office,
transcripts from colleges and everything.

Granted a teaching scholarship from Cal. Tech, where
he was to teach Defense courses this Sept.

We want to avoid being placed any where in the draft,
the country should make use of his knowledge, and
the draft so seldom is helpful in that way.

He was placed in 1 B limited service.

FALCOTT HALL
ROCKFELLER, CHIEF

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the German Democratic Republic. The letter is dated 1961 and is signed by John F. Kennedy. It discusses the situation in Berlin and the importance of maintaining peace and stability in the city.

I am happy to tell you
at Pasadena, where I am
to continue study and work.
Before I leave I will
I have written Stephen to
have see you, so I can be
in 10 days. You may meet him.
He knows all about Stephen
love.

I am beginning on the
back ground on a separate
sheet enclosed

If you can do anything at all, please do it. I know there is much that any one in your position can do and I should be so grateful

Sincerely yours

When Anna

Address me

% D.C. S. Smith

Arthur Arnesen 2/18

Con. of the ...

Ron Chapman, La.

1947

FALLOT MALL
WRECKING, INC.

- [illegible]

CLASSY SERVICE
This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless the deferred character is indicated by a suitable symbol placed at preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

A. M. WILLIAMS

PRESIDENT

J. M. WILLIAMS

VICE PRESIDENT

J. M. WILLIAMS

VICE PRESIDENT

STANDARD
Time of day shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

The time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

HA641 49 NT=OBERLIN OHIO 27

COL WM J DONOVAN=

OLD NAVY HOSPITAL WASHDC=

STEPHEN IN CLASS ONE B LIMITED SERVICE LOSANGELES TODAY.
TOOK PHYSICAL FOR METEOROLOGICAL ONE WEEK AGO. COULD YOU
HELP TO GET HIM IN TO THAT BRANCH BEFORE FURLOUGH IS UP ON
AUGUST TENTH. ADDRESS CARE J B HUNT ASTOR ARMS APARTMENT
CORNER 8TH ST AND GRAMMERCY DRIVE LOSANGELES CALIF=

RHEA DANA TALCOTT HALL.

B.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

May 18, 1942

Mrs. Rhea Brown Dana
% Alcott Hall
Oberlin, Ohio

Dear Mrs. Dana:

I have your letter, and I am returning the enclosures.

✓
My judgment is that your boy and Mr. Campbell have made out an excellent case for occupational deferment and it would appear to me his appeal should be successful. I wish there were something I could do to help, but I, of course, have ~~no~~ influence in matters of this kind. In our work here we have adopted a very strict policy and have not requested occupational deferment for any of our employees, except where the services of that person are absolutely indispensable. I believe this has occurred only once or twice.

The only other suggestion I have is that since

-2-

he seems to be qualified for a commission, he should go to the nearest Army headquarters and file a formal application for a commission in the branch of the Air Corps which he mentions. I understand that applicants for commissions are entitled to have draft deferment pending the result of the application.

I would not worry too much about it, as I am sure the boy will get along well no matter what happens, and will be able to use his specialized talents.

Sincerely,

William J. Donovan

[illegible]

I am so sorry
to bother you but when you
read the record you
will understand my reason
I am doing this at last
I am Stephen & Susan, having
divorced the other man.
Susan says she had some
years ago when she was a
housewife & Susan, having
been at the late Mr. Smith
during his last week when
she lived, she, having been a
making mother, Susan a
woman, Mrs. Bennett, a
girl daughter of Susan's
and her been able to read
my two children. My son
you are in the hospital
the mother sister daughter
in late part of time
and some examinations

Handwritten text, likely a letter or document, with a small rectangular label or stamp on the right side.